

BOERS WIN A VICTORY

A Desperate Fight Lowers King's Flag.

LONDON, June 5.—Details received regarding the fighting at Vlakfontein, show that it was one of the most desperate engagements of the war. General Buller's column was traversing the district and was establishing posts when it was attacked by 1,200 Boers under Commandant Krieger. The Boers were so close that fifty British fell at the first volley.

The yeomanry held the position protecting the guns until they were nearly destroyed, and then finding it impossible to save the guns the artillerymen shot the gun horses to prevent the Boers moving the guns. The column quickly recovered from the shock of the unexpected attack, the Derbyshires charged with bayonets, and after a short, desperate fight drove off the Boers and recovered the guns. The Derbyshires and yeomanry both lost very heavily.

It is asserted that while the Boers had temporary possession of the guns they shot two artillerymen in cold blood for refusing to work them against their own comrades.

The appointment of General French, who has been recruiting his health in Cape Town, to command the operations in Cape Colony, indicates that Lord Kitchener attaches considerable importance to the invasion. The recapture of such fighting brings further demands for the sending out of reinforcements.

The War Office tonight published the following dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, June 4:

"Jamestown (Cape Colony) surrendered to Krieger's command on the morning of June 2, after four hours' fighting. The town guard and local volunteers were overpowered before our pursuing columns could come up. Our casualties were three killed and two wounded. The Boer loss is said to have been greater. The stores were looted, but the garrison was released. Have placed General French in charge of the operations in Cape Colony."

The surrender of Jamestown is regarded as a disgraceful incident, because it has provided Commandant Krieger with a fresh supply of the sinews of war.

Lord Kitchener, in a dispatch from Pretoria, dated June 4, says:

"Dickson's report of the fighting at Vlakfontein, forty miles from Johannesburg, on May 29, just received. On our side 1,450 men with seven guns were engaged. The force was returning to camp at Vlakfontein, when the enemy, under cover of a veil of fire, rushed the rear guard, consisting of two guns of the Twenty-eighth Battery and 800 men of the Derbyshires and the yeomanry. They temporarily captured the two guns. When the remainder of the force came into action the Boers were driven off, the guns recaptured and the Boer position was occupied. Our casualties were six officers and fifty-one men killed, six officers and 115 men wounded, and one officer and seven men missing. One officer and four men have since died of wounds. Forty-one Boers were killed on the ground. The further Boer casualties are not known. Reinforcements are being sent."

BRITISH GETTING EVEN.

PRETORIA, Wednesday, June 5.—Colonel Wilson, with 240 of Kitchener's scouts, has surprised and routed 400 Boers belonging to Beyers' command, thirty-four miles west of Warm Bath. The Boers resisted stubbornly, but finally broke and fled, leaving thirty-seven dead, a hundred prisoners and all their wagons and supplies, including 8,000 cattle, in the hands of the British. The loss of the latter was three men killed and fifteen wounded.

Beyers' main command arrived on the scene soon after the engagement, but failed in an attempt to recapture the supplies. Beyers was thus left practically without any transport or supplies.

Bryan Attacks Decision.

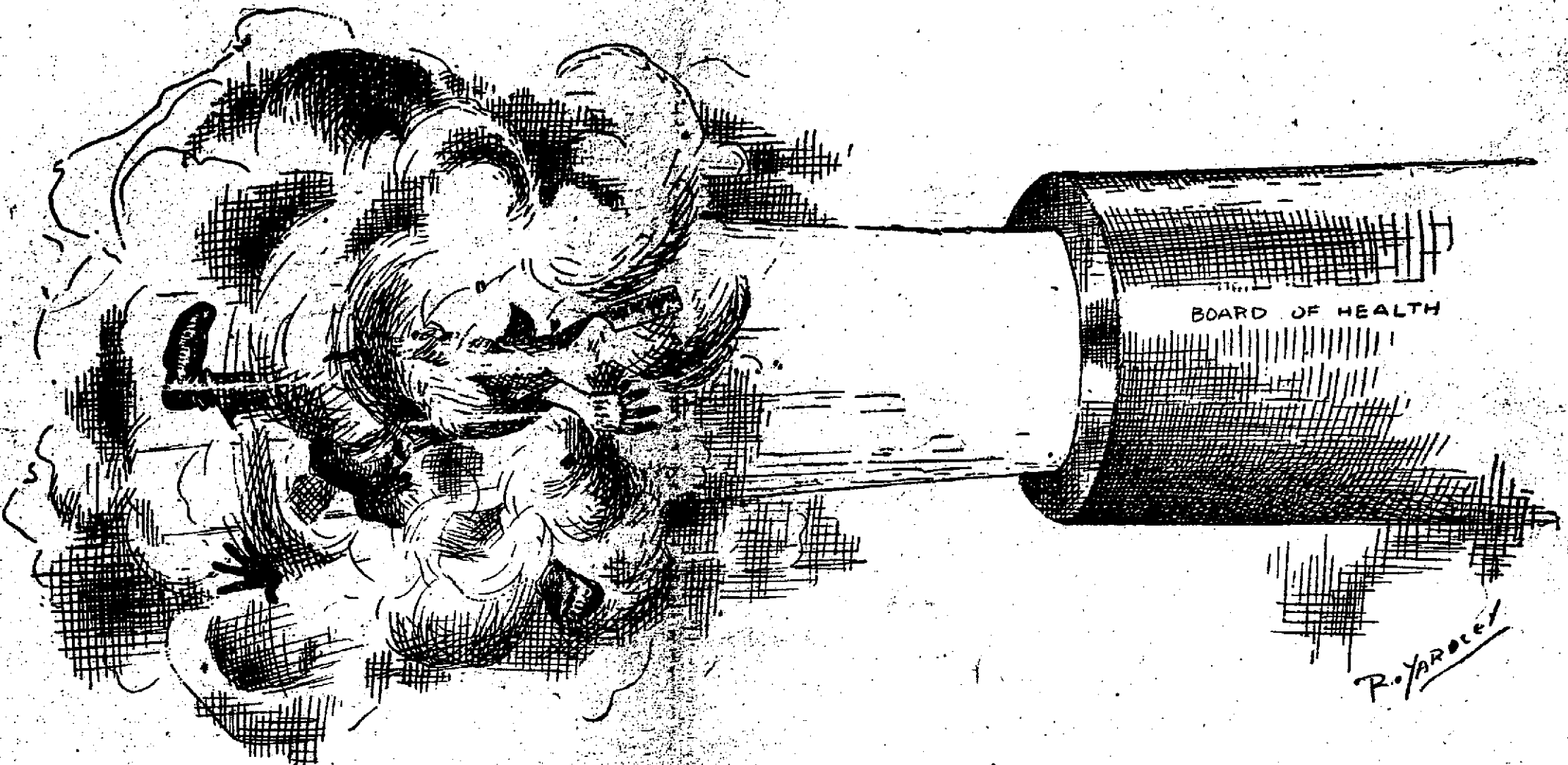
LINCOLN, Neb., June 1.—Taking for his text the words, "Emperor McKinley," W. J. Bryan tonight gave out an extended statement bearing upon the Supreme Court decision in the Insular cases. Bryan frankly admits that the court's verdict is extremely distasteful to him, and the language he employs is more vigorous than is customary even for him. He boldly declares that the Supreme Court has joined hands with the President and Congress in an effort to change our form of government, and he calls on the people to repudiate the verdict. Bryan says in part:

"By a vote of five to four the Supreme Court has declared President McKinley emperor of Porto Rico, and according to the press dispatches, the emperor has gladly and gracefully accepted the title conferred upon him by the highest judicial tribunal in the land."

"Those who were encouraged to believe that the constitution has caught up with the flag were doomed to disappointment."

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The Navy Department has authorized the final trial of the battleship Wisconsin, now on the Pacific station, about the 17th instant.

THE WAY WILCOX WENT.



THE HAWAIIAN EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT ARRIVES AT BUFFALO

BUFFALO, May 28.—The Hawaiian educational exhibit arrived in Buffalo yesterday, and the work of installation was begun by the Hawaiian commissioner, Miss Rose C. Davidson, and her assistant, Miss Maryanna Smith. The exhibit when completed will be found in the Government Building, adjoining the exhibit made by the Department of the Interior.

Miss Davidson is a native of Hawaii, but would pass anywhere as a Stateswoman, born and bred. She is a young woman of marked refinement and intelligence, and impresses one with the earnest interest she takes in her work. She is the assistant secretary of the Department of Public Instruction of Hawaii. Miss Smith is counted one of the most able primary teachers in Hawaii.

Hawaii has made a brilliant record in her schools, and with all her limitations she entered the Union with an excellent school system, which is beginning to be self-supporting, as far as teachers are concerned. Instruction in Hawaii is much the same as in America, although more attention is paid to the manual training. The Hawaiian is naturally indolent and while he found his lack of capabilities along various lines not especially depressing, the advent of the foreigner makes it incumbent upon the native to wake up to the opportunities before him. This is fully appreciated by the Department of Public Instruction, and every effort is being made to train the young Hawaiian to do something with his hands that will be of value to him. In the primary departments the pupil is taught the usual studies that engage the thought of American boys and girls, in addition, both boys and girls are taught to sew, carpentry, printing and cooking. In the High School, English is used, and a strenuous effort is made

to improve the written and spoken English of the pupils.

Much that is especially interesting in the educational exhibit is taken from the manual training department. The specimens of knife carving are notably good, and would do credit to a skilled mechanic in many instances. A box of Koa wood made at Waialeale School in the district of Koolanpoko, Island of Oahu, by two boys, 14 and 18 years old, shows the skill of the pupils. The box is a handsome piece of work, and is made without nails, the corners being fitted so snugly as to hold the box perfectly solid. On the top of the box in inlaid letters of a darker wood, is the word "Aloha," which in English means greeting, welcome, love, good-night and several other things.

A perfect design of a Hawaiian canoe whittled out of the native wood has another interesting specimen of the manual training work. The pupils are taught to make their own yardsticks, and so careful and proficient are they that the measures are as accurate as Eastern factory make. The brooms used in the homes are made of the stiff fibres of cocoanut leaves, the fibres being fastened together with thongs made of the bark of the hau tree. A number of ropes are shown which were made from the inner bark of the tree long before manila was known to the Hawaiian. There are also several exhibits from the school at Molokai, which is not given over entirely to lepers, as seems to be the States idea. The school is located near the leper colony, which contained 1,000 unfortunate.

In the schools the pupils of Hawaiian birth are predominating, with Portuguese children a good second. The greater number of teachers are of English-speaking people, American predominating, although the training school is fast bringing up the number of Hawaiian teachers.

LOSS TO SCIENCE.

Reflecting Telescope Mirror Smashed Into Fragments.

PITTSBURGH, June 6.—A great 36-inch mirror belonging to a Newtonian reflecting telescope at Lick Observatory, was shattered into many fragments yesterday in the workshop of Professor John A. Brashear of this city while it was being drilled to convert it into a camera glass. As a result it is probable that the long-projected expedition of the Lick Observatory to the Southern Hemisphere will have to be postponed.

Professor Brashear will make a new glass for the Lick scientists, but the glass for this cannot be obtained from France in less than six months. The great mirror was five inches thick, and weighed about 400 pounds. It was valued at \$150,000, but the greatest loss is in the delay it will cause in the starting of the South American expedition.

Killed and Maimed.

BERLIN, June 6.—The Tagblatt prints special correspondence from New Guinea containing a full account of the massacre of members of the First German South Sea expedition on the coral islands of St. Matthias. They were all killed and maimed, save a few.

The New York Herald has also given up with a rush in Chicago.

LIGHT THAT FAILED.

Lutheran Missionaries Will Abandon Dark Continent.

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 6.—The Evangelical Lutheran General Synod adjourns tonight after a ten days' session. The closing day was busy with many reports.

The question of missionary work in Africa was discussed at length today on the committee's report, submitted by Dr. George W. Miller of Baltimore, to abandon the African field altogether and devote the work and money to negroes in this country. The committee reports that a coffee field and a graveyard is all the board has to show for many years' work in Africa.

Rev. E. J. Wolfe of Gettysburg, Pa., read a revised report on the condition of the church, which was adopted in place of the first one, which aroused such a commotion.

A Bid for Amity.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Among the passengers who sailed today on the Forest Blumenthal was Mr. Joseph Brucker, of the Chicago State Zeitung, who goes to Berlin to establish there a weekly trade journal, which will be devoted exclusively to the promotion of American-German commercial relations.

Recent discoveries of gold in the Alaskan Islands have been reported.

TOO MUCH READING IN AMERICA

President of Johns Hopkins Criticizes the Latest Book Habit.

NEW YORK, June 6.—A special to the World from Baltimore, Md., gives some extracts from the address of former President of Johns Hopkins University, to the graduates of the woman's college. He deplored what he called "an era of Carnegie-too much reading," and said: "Reading is a kind of crutch that has gotten hold of the people. It is a dangerous habit, like a stimulant. The publishers are constantly putting forth new attractions in the field and the reviewers excite our appetites. It is no doubt very pleasant to be up to date, well posted and in the swim about the latest issues from the press, but we are all in great danger of reading too much."

The doctor gave the students this advice: "First, don't read too much. Second, study the art of thinking. Third, use your hands and enlarge your mission by the use of the microscope."

CANADIAN CENSUS.

It Will Show a Population of Less Than 5,500,000.

NEW YORK, June 6.—A special to the Times from Ottawa, Ont., says:

The official organs of the Government are preparing the country for the disengagement in store when the official census returns are made known. Instead of the confident predictions of 6,000,000 and over, the returns so far completed indicate less than 5,500,000. According to the estimates based on the statistics of the British Isles, Canada's total should be 5,425,000. Estimates based on the last census of Canada, ten years back, yielded a percentage a trifle higher, giving out 5,600,000 souls.

The evidence points to the shortage between the expected results and the fact as due to the steadily decreasing percentage of births, which in Ontario, is too well established to be disputed, and the continued emigration of Canadians to the United States.

Calles Convicted.

MANILA, June 4.—Guevara, adjutant to General Calles, had a three hours' interview with Aguinaldo today. He said that Calles did not believe that Aguinaldo had been captured, and consequently issued a proclamation characterizing Aguinaldo's address to the Philippine people as an American trick.

Calles to surrender immediately. After this interview General Guevara and General Sumner informed Aguinaldo that Calles must notify them at Paganjan, not later than next Monday, of his decision in the matter. The American general declined to guarantee that Calles would not be prosecuted.

A Doctor's Suicide.

LONDON, June 6.—Dr. Thomas Bond, a well-known surgeon and analyst, committed suicide today by throwing himself from a third-story window of his residence. He had been suffering from melancholia for some time. Dr. Bond, besides being the late Mr. Gladstone's surgeon, was noted in connection with investigations and discoveries in the cases of several sensational crimes, notably the Letroy, Lamson and Camp murders.

JOHN W. FOSTER APPROVES DECISION

The Supreme Court's Position is Commended On Good Grounds.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster, in discussing the recent Insular decision, says the Washington correspondent of the Times, said: "I deem it fortunate that the court took the position it did. Consider the Philippine situation, for instance. The United States now has possession of the archipelago. Having the islands in our grasp, it necessarily follows that we must govern them."

"The decision of the court in the Porto Rican cases clearly and unequivocally delegated such authority to Congress. It therefore settles the much-mooted point as to whether Congress had the power to regulate affairs in our new possessions. For this reason, I say, the decision was practical and sensible. It will be a great bulwark for those now in power in the future government of our territory in the East. The exigencies of the situation demanded just such a decision as was rendered."

THE NEGRO IN GEORGIA.

Congressman Livingston Opposed to Disfranchisement.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Congressman Livingston of Georgia is quoted in a special from Washington to the Tribune as saying that he does not believe in wholesale disfranchisement as a remedy for the evils of negro suffrage. He said:

"I think the people of Georgia are against any disfranchisement amendments to our State constitution. We are getting along nicely with the negro in Georgia. The States which adopt the amendments which have been already adopted by Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, may see the time when Congress will take the matter up with a view to affecting the representation. This would bring turmoil and strife and reopen the issues of the Civil War."

"I do not think it is best for the Southern States to adopt such constitutional amendments. The number of negroes in our States is not so large as it was formerly. Very many of them are moving away where agricultural conditions are better than they are in Georgia."

KILLED BY HER MOTHER.

Shocking Murder of a Pretty Young Girl.

ST. LOUIS, June 6.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Aurora, Mo., says: A telephone message from Galena, Stone county, twenty-five miles off the railroad, says that Mrs. John Stallion and her two sons by a former marriage, James and Will Crabtree, have confessed to the murder of Alice Stallion, the pretty 18-year-old daughter of the woman. According to the confession, the boys held Alice while the mother broke her skull with a poker. The body was then thrown into the James river. There is great excitement and a lynching may result within the next few hours.

Alice was to have been married to a young Illinois man, who fell in love with her while on a hunting trip. Mrs. Stallion was, it is said, jealous of her daughter because of her beauty and popularity.

SCIENTISTS TO STUDY CHINESE

The American Museum of Natural History Will Send Them.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The American Museum of Natural History is about to send an expedition into China to study the life and customs of the Chinese, and to collect ethnological specimens, which will be exhibited in this city. The work will take at least three years, and will be most thoroughly done. At the time when China was the center of the world's interest the museum felt the lack of a Chinese exhibit. A wealthy citizen of this city heard of the museum's needs in this direction and has supplied the funds necessary to carry on the work. His name will not be made public at present. The work will be along lines similar to that now being carried on by the museum in Siberia, Corea and other countries.

A feature of the expedition will be a careful study of Buddhism, and to that end Dr. B. Laufer of this city will spend a year in a Buddhist temple near Peking. He will live with the priest and witness as many of their religious ceremonies as possible. Dr. Laufer was a member of the Jesup North Pacific expedition, sent out by the museum, and was in Siberia from 1898 until 1900.

THE INDEMNITY ISSUE.

It Seems Not to Have Been Fully Settled Yet.

PEKING, June 6.—The Ministers have ceased to hold meetings, while making inquiries as to the desires of their respective Governments. The majority of the Ministers hold that Germany should have to pay the Chinese that all the Powers would agree to an indemnity of 400,000,000 taels at a 4 per cent interest. They also think that the withdrawal of Count von Waldersee and the German troops shows a desire to force the Powers to acquiesce to Germany's demands, which they are not inclined to do.

Trouble between British and French soldiers at Tien-Tsin continues. Brigadier General Lorne-Campbell, in command of the British troops, and the French commander will use their utmost endeavors to prevent further friction.

CONFERENCE AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The Ambassadors from most of the European countries were in conference with Secretary Hay today, mainly because it was diplomatic day, which afforded an opportunity for discussing the stage of the Chinese negotiations. It is understood that the middle ground, or modus vivendi, as it is being referred to, concerning the form of paying the indemnity, is likely to be settled by a joint and several guaranty. This will be in complete accord with the American view that there should be no joint guaranty, in the sense of binding each Government to securing the payment of the entire \$333,000,000. It will be of joint, however, in the formal aspect of being executed by all of the Powers jointly, at the same time, and probably by the same instrument. This instrument doubtless will include a provision by which each Government is to assume its liability beyond the amount of its own share of the indemnity, which, in the case of the United States, is limited to \$25,000,000.

Latest Sugar Prices.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Sugar—Raw, steady; fair refining, \$21.50; centrifugal, 16 test, 4-4c; molasses sugar, \$3.35; refined, quiet; crushed, 4-5c; powdered, 4-5c; granulated, 4-5c.

THE LEGISLATURE.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The Home Rulers were all broke up yesterday morning. Between the holiday of the day before and the gullotining of Wilcox, they were not in either the humor or a condition to do much legislative work. During the day several indirect references were made to the decapitation of the late secretary of the Board of Health, but only once was the matter referred to personally, when Mossman used the incident as a cudgel with which to get his fellow members into the way of thinking that a certain salary should be raised. It was thought that the day would not pass without some reference being made to the matter in an official way, but there was none. Whether the Independents are laying low, or intend to let the matter go by altogether, remains to be seen.

In the forenoon the Legislature did nothing but cut salaries on all sides. Once or twice reference was made to McKinley's advice. When the afternoon came all this was changed. The lawmakers had found some friends whose salaries they thought ought to be raised, and they raised them. There was no talk about "What will Washington say?" if salaries are not cut to the lowest figure. Beckley even went so far as to suggest that a man should be paid what he was worth to the Territory.

It is thought that the Legislature will be through with the Appropriation bill in a few days.

MORNING SESSION.

The Legislature was half an hour late in meeting yesterday morning. When the business of the day was taken up, the survey department was the subject upon which reduction of salaries was based. There was quite a difference of opinion regarding the disposition of salaries and positions. Emmelhuth made the first long speech of the morning, in which he stated that the survey department was not the source of information it should be. Only recently, he had gone to that department, and asked for certain data. Instead of getting them, he was forced to pay one of the employees of the office the sum of \$200, by engaging him as a private individual. The speaker said that it was an outrage to have men employed in a public department and then be forced to pay him an additional fee in order to get information that was supposed to be part and parcel of the public archives.

The speaker also suggested that there be a schedule of fees fixed, so that the public might be thereby protected from overcharges on the part of clerks and deputies.

Prendergast agreed with everything that the previous speaker had said.

Dickey followed, and explained that the man who was employed to do Emmelhuth's work was the meteorologist. The meteorologist works in the survey department voluntarily, and having a thorough knowledge of the Hawaiian language, he is of great assistance to the natives. The speaker then said that the gentleman under discussion was not the sort of man to overcharge anyone who had employed him. The abolishing of this department would be a great disaster to the Territory. One man could not do all the work. It would be impossible for him, Dickey concluded by stating that the Organic Act expressly states "there shall be a surveyor."

Prendergast once more took the floor, and said, "This department should be turned over to the road engineer. The survey department has been doing work of late that I very much condemn. I refer particularly to the extension of School street, that has been proposed. Instead of running it on a straight line, they have turned the road into King street, cutting through the property of private individuals, in many cases ruining the same. All this is done that the Rapid Transit Company may be benefited."

Then Prendergast took a huge blueprint from his desk, showing the lands and the streets in question. He concluded by saying that the committee had had another and better route surveyed. The cut by this latter route was higher up, cutting through some government land. The saving to the Government by this second plan would amount to something like \$50,000.

Remarks in behalf of the survey department followed from Dickey. The surveyors received their instructions from the Department of Public Works. After some more discussing, the salary of surveyor was fixed at \$5,400. The following items were inserted in the bill: Forester, \$2,040, expert forester, \$2,040; tannalul laborer, \$528; three laborers, \$1,296; office boy and messenger, \$120; wagon driver, \$528; surveyor, \$5,400.

AFTERNOON SESSION

As soon as the House was called to order in the afternoon, the salary of the chief assistant to the surveyor was reduced from \$5,400 to \$4,800.

Emmelhuth moved that the entire matter be referred to a special committee, to see what the actual income of the surveyor and his assistants might be. Emmelhuth said he was not in favor of paying salaries to men who were drawing a salary and getting paid for special work, besides. The motion was lost. Only Emmelhuth and Prendergast moved, and the second of the motion, voting in favor of it. Upon a second vote being called for, the salary was reduced to \$4,800.

The salary of the first assistant was made \$4,200, instead of \$4,800. The second assistant was made \$3,600, instead of \$4,200. The salary of the third assistant was done away with. The meteorologist was voted \$4,000.

Dickey moved that the Queen's pension be reduced from \$100 to \$10,000. He gave as his reason that as reductions were being made all along the line, a reduction should be made in her income. He feared that Governor Dole might not be willing to pass it at the figures. No one seconded the motion. Mossman said that if the ex-Queen did not get \$15,000, she would not get 15 cents. This was a matter in which it would be impossible to fall back on the "What will Washington say?" The motion was lost.

On the motion of Makakala, the salary of the inspector of plumbing was reinstated, with the figure \$2,000. Emmelhuth moved that \$1,000 be inserted in the salary of \$1,000 for the city of Hilo. This was passed.

Dickey moved that all the House members

der judiciary be passed as they appeared in the bill.

Emmelhuth moved that the district magistrate of Hilo be given a salary of \$800, as recommended by the Governor.

A letter from Judge Gilbert F. Little, of Hilo, was read by Emmelhuth at this portion of the afternoon's proceedings. Emmelhuth did not want the letter read, but Mossman insisted, and so the contents of the epistle were made known to the legislators. It ran as follows:

Hilo, Hawaii, May 18, 1901.
Hon. John Emmelhuth, Honolulu, Oahu.
My Dear Sir: I see by the Star that they are trying to cut the salaries, and have included my clerk. It is nonsense, as you know, to expect to run the business of a court as important as the Fourth Circuit is growing to be, with a clerk at less than a \$100 a month. Seventy-five dollars a month is no pay at all. If you want to cut down salaries, why don't you cut the Attorney General, and the High Sheriff's, who is not worth the paper that his commission is written on for practical utility in a country like this, and cut the various department officers, but don't cut the Sheriff of Hawaii, who has a territory of 200 square miles, more than twice as much as the rest of the dero Territory outside of Hawaii. We have tried in Hilo alone, and passed upon since I took the bench last July, about 250 cases, motions, orders, etc., and we will have nearly 100 cases for the July term, and the sheriff is as busy as a nailer all the time, and the clerk and the deputy clerk here are as busy as they can be; more lawyers moving in, consequently more business is being transacted, and I think you ought to allow my clerk \$150 a month and my deputy clerk at least \$100 a month and my stenographer \$100 a month. You can't get a good stenographer for much less than that, and if you do get a competent one for a little while at that price, as soon as they get acquainted, why, somebody offers them a better salary and they immediately leave, and it keeps our court in a continuous uproar. There is no statute that authorizes a Judge to make them stay and by cutting salaries you not only do injustice to those who are at work but make all the employees of the department restive and anxious to get away, and I submit to you as a citizen, as well as a Senator, that if you wish to have a case tried for yourself, you would want the best officers, the best lawyers and the best of everything to try it. You cannot gauge the business in Hilo by Kauai and Maui. I do more business in my court in one year than the Third and Second Circuits combined. I wish to impress upon you the importance of dealing with us in this matter in a business-like way. This is not a question of politics. It is a question of plain business, and I don't think the salaries of the subordinate officers of the court ought to be cut. It may be possible that some of those Honolulu fellows could stand a cut because they all get such tremendous salaries, but the idea of making the clerk of the Circuit Court which has a territory as big as all the rest combined work for \$75 a month, when Henry Smith, the smallest circuit of the group, gets \$4,000 a year, and he does one-half the work physically that Dan Porter does in Hilo in handling the business of the respective offices.

Now I am anxious that the Sheriff of Hawaii and all my other court officers be given good salaries. In cutting, I only refer to the High Sheriff and Attorney General, because both of them get too much pay. In offices like that the cut should be made, but not in subordinate offices, which are usually filled by poor men financially. The Attorney General, as we all know, is not worth the salary, would be mighty dear at \$100 a month, and the High Sheriff's office ought to be abolished. It is un-American and un-Republican, but if cuts are to be made, these are the class and character of offices which should receive them.

I wish you would present my compliments to all my friends and explain to them the sentiments which I have presented herein. I have not the time to visit Honolulu and discuss this interest of ours with you in person, but I am pleading in the cause of justice and right and not in the interest of politics or of party. If I had 1,000 votes on the floor of the House and Senate chamber, I would vote them in favor of cutting the heads of departments and not the subordinate offices.

With kindest regards,

GILBERT F. LITTLE.

The letter caused considerable merriment, but was not spread upon the minutes of the Legislature.

THE FURTHER PROCEEDINGS.

Emmelhuth moved that the district judge of Hilo have an increase in salary. A few days ago it was made \$2,800. Emmelhuth wished to make it \$3,000. The motion was lost.

Mossman moved that the salary of the physician at Wailua be raised from \$950 to \$1,200. The motion was carried.

It was moved by Kaumakale that the district magistrate of Kipahulu be given a larger stipend. He was, said the Representative, the smallest-paid officer in the Territory. The motion was carried.

Kellikoff moved that the salary of the judge of the Third Circuit Court be reduced from \$1,500 to \$600. He worked but two weeks out of the year, and the first-mentioned figures were entirely too much. Emmelhuth said the brother member who suggested a reduction should be given a medal for the same. The motion was lost.

Beckley moved that the position of district magistrate be raised from the fifth to the sixth class. The motion was carried. The salary was fixed at \$1,200.

Mossman took his turn in grinding a political ax. He moved that the salary of the Hawaiian interpreter be raised from \$3,000 to \$3,200. He said that it was just as well to let the Hawaiians have all that was coming to them, as the haoles were drawing the color line, and putting out natives who were in office. Evidently the Wilcox incident had hit Mossman with force. The motion carried.

The House at 3:30 p. m. openly entered on a campaign of cutters sharpening, and fully two-thirds of the Representatives had salaries of one or more of their henchmen increased, or cut them in line for promotion. Beckley forgot to say anything about McKinley's sermon on retrenchment and reform. Finally Emmelhuth moved that the Department of Public Instruction be taken up. Dickey seconded his motion.

A motion to cut the salary of the school superintendent met with considerable opposition. On the second reading it had been made \$4,000. It was finally raised to \$7,200. For back salary he was apportioned \$3,750. Four inspectors were given \$3,500. The secretary was voted \$2,500. The fund for the salary of the assistant secretary was placed at \$1,000. The stenographer was voted \$1,500.

The House then adjourned for the day.

English employees and workmen have been urged to visit the United States and study American trade methods.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE

To all outward appearances the Senate was taking interest in nothing yesterday, but to those who understood the drift of things, it was patent that the Wilcox matter was rankling deep in the hearts of the Senators. The Independents are very angry at the dismissal of Wilcox, who, like himself, thought that the man who is "a brother" to the Delegate, had a leadpipe cinch on the job. The Independents will now retaliate by a further reduction of salaries in that department, and do whatever is within their power to make matters unpleasant for the Wilcox matter, the public health of this city under their direct charge.

The Senate was slow in coming to order this morning, owing to the fact that a quorum could not be secured. After the upper house had consented to convene, the minutes for the past two days were read and approved. After a long pause, during which time there was not a quorum present, Mr. Kalaupokalani introduced the following resolution:

"Resolved, that the sum of \$1,800 be inserted in the appropriation bill for the road from Hialeka to Makakala, Nihoa, Honolulu, Islands of Oahu, which runs from Nuuanu street to the stream and then back to the boundary of the street named, fifty voters of the locality named, having petitioned for such road during the regular session, and this petition having been laid on the table to be considered with the appropriation bill."

This resolution was tabled, as was the following:

"Whereas, on the fortieth day of the regular session, the committee on public lands reported on a petition signed by the voters of this city, and asking for the extension of Fort street to the Pauoa road, and

"Whereas, said committee recommended that an item of \$70,000 be set aside for the purpose named, now therefore

"Be it resolved, that the sum of \$30,000 be inserted in the appropriation bill for the extension of Fort street to the Pauoa road in the Fourth District of the Island of Oahu, in accordance with the prayer set forth in the petition mentioned."

After this, item 150, salary of commission deputy assessors and collectors under the tax bureau, was read and passed. The Senate then adjourned until today at 2 o'clock.

Telegraph Notes.

J. J. Corbett has lost his liquor license. Japanese politics are said to be in a chaotic condition.

There are bright prospects for a big Klondike clean-up. Clay M. Greene, the playwright, is to become a Catholic.

Philip S. Fay, the well-known San Francisco contractor, is dead.

Ground has been broken for the new Grass Valley road in California.

Lester Reiff rode W. C. Whitney's Volodyovski to victory in the English Derby.

A Michigan hotel man on a spree killed his daughter and shot his wife and others.

Ice, snow and frost are doing great damage to fruit and vegetables in Oregon.

The stock of the Southern Pacific Railroad has reached the highest point ever known.

A life sentence for forgery has been given to a nephew of Stonewall Jackson, in Texas.

An insane engineer killed his wife and daughter in St. Louis and blew off the top of his own head.

Governor Wells of Utah has wedded Miss Emily Katy, formerly the society editor of a Salt Lake paper. A Kansas City woman is on trial for the murder of her husband. She and her family are accused of a felonious conspiracy.

A verdict has been returned in favor of Mrs. Eddy, the Christian Scientist, in the suit of Mrs. Woodbury vs. Mrs. Eddy, for alleged libel.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company is to be sued. The Government demand penalty for the escape of Chinese at San Francisco.

"Lack of a quorum prevented decisive action at the San Jose meeting of fruit-growers. Present officers may hold over. A disastrous fire has swept Willits, the thriving Mendocino county, Cal., town. Only two stores are left."

CHINESE WILL RESUME.

Gradual Restoration of Their Control at Peking.

PEKING, June 2.—At a meeting of the generals of the allied troops today it was decided to transfer the administration of the city of Peking to the Chinese officials gradually during June.

Count von Waldersee, accompanied by his staff, will leave Peking tomorrow. Two special trains will run all the week, taking troops to Taku. The Germans are removing an extraordinary quantity of baggage, including Chinese carts, tables and chairs.

The Baluchi Regiment left this morning amid impressive ceremonies and farewells. All the other British troops, with their bands, and every American officer in Peking was present, the Americans being particularly anxious to show their appreciation of the manner in which the British bade farewell to the American troops.

SALVATION ARMY.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 2.—After five years of rivalry between leaders of great religious movements, the famous breach between General William Booth, founder and head of the Salvation Army of the world, and his son, Ballington Booth, head of the Volunteers of America, is to be healed. I. D. Hazard, financial secretary of the colonization and settlement department of the Salvation Army of America, announces that negotiations are being carried on with a view to effecting a reconciliation between General Booth and his son. He adds his belief that the breach between father and son will be healed.

A severe sprain will usually disable the injured person for three or four weeks. Many cases have occurred, however, in which a cure has been effected in less than one week by applying Chamberlain's Pain Expeller. For sale by Druggists, Grocers & Co., Ltd., general agents, Honolulu, H. I.

W. A. Rodenberg, who came to install the new city hall, is on board the ship. Mr. Rodenberg has just arrived.

AMERICANS HONORED

LONDON, June 2.—The banquet tendered by the London Chamber of Commerce to the delegates of the New York Chamber of Commerce at Governors' Hall tonight was one of the handsomest affairs of the kind ever given in a city famed for lavish hospitality. No effort was spared to honor the American guests; but it must be confessed that the latter did not sustain the reputation America has for brilliant after-dinner speaking. Nor did the British speakers do much to relieve the tedium of four hours' speaking. All the speeches, however, teemed with extreme friendliness and faith in the establishment of permanent friendly relations. All the speakers expressed the belief that Great Britain and the United States would rule the destinies of the world, and their unwritten alliance would always work for peace and the benefit of mankind.

Lord Brassey presided. On his right was Mr. Choate and on his left Lord Lansdowne, Morris K. Jessup, Andrew Carnegie, Cornelius N. Biles, Lord Alverstone (Lord Chief Justice of England), Clement A. Griscom, George G. Ward, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Levi P. Morton, Lord Avebury (president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce) and J. Pierpont Morgan were among those seated at the table of honor. In all nearly 300 were present.

In welcoming the guests Lord Brassey, who made the first speech, said: "We welcome them as the representatives of the skill and enterprise which have turned the vast resources of the American continent to the service of mankind. We are largely sharers in these benefits. Our teeming millions could not live without the food America produces and the raw material for our industries. America teaches us lessons not only in the creation, but in the liberal distribution of wealth."

Mr. Jessup, president of the New York Chamber of Commerce, replying to the address of welcome, spoke in words as follows: "It is said that kind words are the music of the world. For the gracious and kindly words with which you have made us welcome, and for the generous warmth of our reception, manifested in every eye and felt in the clasp of every hand, it is my privilege to express the thanks of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and especially of my associates here present as your guests at this memorable banquet."

Mr. Jessup then reviewed the foundation of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and said: "We do not forget how you instilled into our minds habits of industry, thrift and fair dealing, so that now, in the dawn of the twentieth century, we are able to state with some pride that the business relations between the two countries amount to the astounding sum of \$950,000,000 yearly."

"We are of the same race, the same blood, the same language and traditions, we have the same religion, civilization and laws, and we read the same Bible. No, sir; we can only be rivals in the effort each may put forth, to carry out the same desire, to carry to the ends of the earth the blessings of our civil and religious liberty. To this end we will work hand in hand, shoulder to shoulder, heart beating with heart, and not resting satisfied until the remotest ends of the earth shall feel the effects of our unselfish purpose and desires, and all the world be come in touch with us."

Mr. Jessup was followed by Lord Avebury, A. Foster Higgins and A. Barton Hepburn. Mr. Hepburn aroused interest by an intimation that the United States was entering upon the stage of tariff retaliation. "Over two years ago," observed Mr. Hepburn, "President McKinley, in a speech in Boston, said: 'We are not talking about tariff now,' and in his recent trip across the continent he made no allusion to the tariff, but greatly emphasized the necessity of cultivating outside markets; and the chairman of the Republican campaign committee has announced that the tariff will be taken from all the so-called trust commodities, and our ability to produce as so largely outgrown our capacity to consume that the 'open door' is rapidly becoming the shibboleth of America."

Lord Alverstone paid an eloquent tribute to the United States.

Mr. Carnegie, who had the best reception of the evening, then rose. He dwelt upon the importance of the growing friendly relations between the two countries and continued as follows: "The horoscope of the future shows that common dangers are likely to draw us closer and closer, and if ever the banners here entwined together have to be unfurled side by side in self-defense against any foe or combination of foes who may undertake to disturb the peace I pity that enemy."

Embassador Choate made a brief speech.

Referring to the debt Great Britain owed to the New York Chamber of Commerce at the time the Venezuelan difficulty arose Lord Brassey said he desired to mark Great Britain's deep sense of the service rendered. "To no other nation," he continued, "are we drawn as we are to our kinsmen across the Atlantic. The wisely directed friendship of our two peoples—not as friends, but perhaps never to be cemented by formal alliance—should be a potent influence. Working together for the common good of all mankind, we may keep open the door for trade, we may spread civilization, we may protect the oppressed, and we may establish peace among the nations."

There was a murmur of expectancy as Lord Lansdowne, the Foreign Secretary, rose to toast President McKinley. "I imagine," he said, "that this honorable duty has been assigned to me because I am connected with the Department of Foreign Affairs, and because it may be that a toast coming from my lips, may seem to denote something more than a mere private expression of admiration and good will. I think I may say that to all subjects of his majesty it requires an effort to think of our relations with the United States as foreign relations. (Prolonged cheers.)"

"All these, who, like myself, are servants of the public, feel that they hold an unwritten commission that no pains shall be spared to maintain the most friendly relations. With regard to President McKinley we think of the great office he fills, and in addition to his public career, we remember the burden of private anxiety he has to bear, and it is the prayer of our whole country that his wife may be restored to health, and that he may continue to be to the whole world a potent influence for the good of the human race."

Will E. Fisher, mentioned off the household effects of Thomas Fitch at roof prices. It is not known how soon Mr. Fitch will leave.

NEWS OF WORLD

Smallpox is spreading in California.

A \$50,000 store fire occurred in Kansas City.

A son of Jim Hill has married in New York.

The Bismarck monument at Berlin was unveiled on June 6.

The Spanish Liberals were victorious in the recent elections.

It is reported that France intends to annex Hainan next month.

The Duke and Duchess of York will may resign before Congress meets.

Heater Dowie announces that he is the Prophet Elijah returned to the earth.

Senator Baird of California had a bad fall by being thrown from his buggy.

The Prix du Jockey Club of \$75,000 for 3-year-olds was won at Paris by Saxon.

A family at Berkeley, Cal., were evicted from their home by a swarm of bees.

Armour Institute is to be completely reorganized and enlarged by Dr. Gun-saulus.

Rev. J. M. Potts, a well-known writer of Alabama on the Bible and Holy Land, is dead.

A. B. Spreckels has resigned as a member of the California State Board of Agriculture.

Land in Butte has begun sliding again, five large cracks appearing in the earth, causing much alarm.

The scarcity of platinum is causing much alarm. It now sells for twice as much as gold and the supply is very limited.

J. C. Stubbs of the Southern Pacific denies that he will leave that road to become a commissioner of transcontinental roads.

The Spanish military attaches at the various embassies and legations abroad have been withdrawn for reasons of economy.

The milk supply of the United States will be the first subject considered in the scientific researches of Rockefeller Institute.

Thunderstorms in Europe have caused much damage. The Ursuline Convent at Bosphorus on the Rhine was demolished and three women killed.

Governor Gage of California has offered a reward of \$1,000 for the conviction of the leader and \$500 for each of the other participants in the Modoc lynching.

The Spanish Government has disabused the Prefect of Corunna, where serious riots have occurred, and the torpedo boat destroyer Audas has arrived to maintain order.

Prof. J. O. Snyder of Stanford married Miss Frances Arle Hamilton of Alameda. Prof. Snyder has been closely associated with Dr. Jordan in his work of classifying fishes.

Richard C. McCormick, Territorial Governor of Arizona from 1886 to 1890, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in 1877-78, Congressman from New York, is dead. His wife was a daughter of the late Senator Thurman.

A MONTANA GIRL

She Was Pale and Bloodless but Now Has a Good Complexion. Her Allments Gone.

From the Pioneer Press, St. Paul, Minn.

From Florence, Ravalli county, Mont., comes a cheerful letter, the writer of which is willing to tell how she obtained the rich glow of health that thousands of women are envious to possess. Before she found the right remedy she was in that pale, emaciated condition which doctors call anemic, and which, if neglected, inevitably means early death. Miss May Smith, whose address is given in the first words of this article, says:

"About five years ago I became ill without apparent cause, and I grew worse until I was completely run down. The least exertion would bring on a very severe pain in the pit of my stomach. At other times I would have a pain in my head, something like neuralgia. My kidneys were very weak and my limbs always felt tired. I was troubled with shortness of breath, and I had a pale, bloodless appearance. There was a smothering sensation about my heart, which would beat heavily, with fits of palpitation. For three years I was under the care of two doctors, neither of whom seemed to know the nature of my trouble. They treated me for dyspepsia, ulceration of the stomach, but without good results. "Two years ago, when I saw an advertisement in a St. Paul paper of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, I bought a box and began taking them. They helped me so much that I kept on with them until I had taken five boxes all together, and became well and strong again. I gained in flesh, and they gave me a healthy color. I have great faith in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and take them every spring and fall as a blood medicine and for the general building up of my system."

"I have recommended Pink Pills to many people who were suffering much as I was, and they have all been benefited. My younger sister, whose skin is pale and transparent, is now taking them to restore her color."

Signed, MAY SMITH.
At all druggists or direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., on receipt of price, 50 cents per box; six boxes \$2.50.

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Weak Children

A Sickly Child Made Strong.

We know you will be greatly interested in this testimonial. It tells you how you can make your sickly child robust and hearty.

Mrs. A. Lawrence, of Bowden, South Australia, sends us this picture of her child, with the following letter:



"My child, now four years old, was always delicate, and medicine did him no good. A friend told me to try

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

I did so, and you would have been astonished to notice the prompt change. All my friends say it was simply wonderful. Only four bottles made my weak and sickly child strong and healthy. I want to urge all mothers who have delicate children to try this tonic."

Ayer's Pills are the best liver pills you can buy. They cure constipation, biliousness, etc.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

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GOOD HORSES RAN WELL OVER A VERY FAST TRACK.

PILIKIA of many kinds and of rare quality marked the seventeenth race meeting of the Hawaiian Jockey Club yesterday. First, it was the leaving of well-backed entries at the post; then it was the falling of one of the best horses in another dash, and finally, a mile race was run from wire to wire after the recall flag had fallen and the recall bell rung. Is it any wonder then that there was "beautiful language" to mark the passage of the racing which, in fact, was of a good class in many respects as any that has been seen on the local track in years.



in two carriages with an attendant wagon for the impediments, and between the vehicles had created a marquee by spreading an awning, there serving luncheon and refreshments to all friends. All over the quarter-astich there were luncheon parties, and the appearance was a mild replica of the big racing events of the East. The club section of the stand was more than half given over to the ladies, and they gave it a touch of brightness which harmonized with the day.

There was no lack of spontaneous enthusiasm over the going, but it was well in hand, and there was no evidence that the onlookers had come

So much for the troubles of the racing men, owners and backers. In the stands there was less comfort than usual. The trade winds, which have been absent from business for weeks, remained in their northern haunts yesterday, and but for a little rattle during the morning from off Diamond Head, there was nothing to show that the wind ever blew from the north or east. Instead of the ordinary bracing weather of Kamehameha Day, there was an extraordinary sweltering heat, which penetrated every corner of the stand and park, wilted collars and left its impressions on gloves, frayed tempers and hurried nerves until with the going down of the sun and the calling of the re-run of the Roletta Challenge cup race, every one felt the relief of evening and seemed to enjoy the day in retrospect better than had been the rule during the passage of the day.

It was a great crowd which gathered to see the racing. It did not come early. There were vacant spaces all over the stands when the first race was called, but these disappeared as by magic before the luncheon hour had arrived. But if the late coming might argue lack of interest in what was to be the order of the day, there was nothing of dearth of enjoyment once the people had taken possession of the park. This they did in more ways than one. Not only did the throng invade the place, scaling the fences on all sides, above and below the stretch, on the back and at the ends of the track, even where the line of vision made the view of the running horses something all out of perspective, but they enter-

ed despite the efforts of a half dozen mounted police to keep them out, swarmed over the track to the infield, and generally made themselves at home. This part of the public, outside of the several thousands who came in to the stands through the main gates, and paid their share towards the support of the sport, stayed until the shades had lengthened, until Weller had for the second time made a show of his field, and then betook itself to supper and memories most cheerily.

Everybody was there, as usual. The boxes were filled to overflowing, and the club stand, on the second floor of the grand stand structure, was crowded to its full capacity. While essentially a crowd of parties, one made up of members of the family and friends coming with lunch and staying until all could go home in the carriage, there was a variance in the midday arrangements this year which was remarked. Before the intermission was announced many parties left the grounds and went to the Moana Hotel for the meal. Scores of others took their noon refreshment at the Waikiki Inn, and the Annex had even more people than in former years. But the enjoyment was not lessened by the decrease in the picnic element of the racing day. There was just as much joy as ever, the raising of the seats of the club section of the stand made the general view better; the winners as a usual thing were cheered as enthusiastically as in former years, and the drawn pool, with its many chances for the wrong partisan to get the right horse, was just as much in evidence,

as was the mingled laughs and derisive shouts at the finish of each race. That there was a good investment on the races was shown when at the finish of two disputed races there was a general shout for a decision, and also by the fact that the passageways of the stands, the space at its rear, and in the saddling paddock, there was continuously a crowd of bettors, placing their money on the favorites. It was a speculative audience; there was nothing that would not incite a bet, and there was all the time the recurrent demand for the display of collateral to back any assertions as to form or feeling. That the men in the stands had more than a passing interest in what was being done, was also in evidence when in the first race of six entries there were only four under way when the flag fell. Also, later in the day, when such a start was given, that one of the horses was not in full swing until the bunch was a half furlong away. Mutterings long and deep were heard all about the stand, but this is one of the commitments of racing, and will be while mortal man is frail, so that there was nothing more than disappointment meant by these utterances.

There was a full attendance of smartly-gowned femininity, and the bright spots in stand and field relieved the dull groundwork of masculine presence. The infield was filled to the point of comfort, carriages being drawn up along the rails so far as there was any chance for the occupants to see what was going on. In one or two spots there were evidences of real comfort, for the family had come out

digestion, and it cured after I had worn out a deal of other medicines to no purpose.

"I want to say, so strongly that there can be no doubt of my meaning, that the entire credit for Lizzie's recovery is due to Mother Seigel's Syrup, and also for my own."

"We both swear by it, and are seldom without a bottle in the house," I commend it to everybody."—Mrs. J. Hicken, Graham Street, Auburn, N. S. W., Nov. 27th, 1899.

The new Hackfeld building is to be ready for occupancy within two months.

UNNECESSARY LOSS OF TIME.
Mr. W. S. Whedon, cashier of the First National Bank, of Winterset, Iowa, in a recent letter gives some experience with a carpenter in his employ, that will be of value to other mechanics. He says: "I had a carpenter working for me who was obliged to stop work for several days on account of being troubled with diarrhoea. I mentioned to him that I had been similarly troubled, and that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy had cured me. He bought a bottle of it from the druggist here and informed me that one dose cured him, and he is again at his work." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, Honolulu, H. T.

SECRETARY WILCOX TURNED OUT OF OFFICE FOR CAUSE

Charles W. Wilcox has been dismissed from his position of secretary of the Board of Health. No appointment has been made to the vacancy, though several eligible names have been canvassed.

For some time past the present Board of Health has been dissatisfied with the work of its secretary. Previous boards have been of the same mind, but have hesitated to discharge Wilcox for fear of being accused of drawing a color line. Color, however, had nothing to do with the matter, Wilcox being deemed incompetent. During the plague it was necessary to put all his responsible duties into the hands of Mr. Hendry, although Wilcox now turns up with a bill in the Legislature asking for \$400 for additional work done at that time, in his capacity of secretary.

To the fault of incompetence Wilcox—who is a brother of the Home Rule Delegate in Congress—has added that of perjury. Ever since the present Legislature met Wilcox has been running to the Home Rulers with material to use against the board that employs him. The figures, used and the statements made by Mossman in his attack on the board must have come from Wilcox, as no member of the board gave Mossman any data, and Wilcox was in constant personal communication at the Board of Health office with him. In fact, Mossman, in speaking,

professed his obligations to Wilcox. Every member of the present board regards Wilcox as being both treacherous and incompetent, and is glad to get rid of him. The vote to dismiss him was unanimous, and the form of his eviction was properly curt.

Yesterday Wilcox made himself conspicuous at the track by running around and complaining that, after "eleven years of faithful service he had been turned out like a yard boy." Some people not knowing the circumstances, sympathized with him; among others, several members of the Republican Territorial Committee. The latter say that Wilcox, as "a good Republican," should have been retained. A member of the board speaking of this text last evening, said: "We cannot keep an incompetent man in office on account of his politics, much less a man who is a spy in our councils for a political enemy."

"It is very doubtful indeed, that Wilcox is or ever was, a Republican," added a prominent member of that party. "To be sure, he helped pack the primaries last summer with Home Rule natives, so as to throw down the missionaries, but nothing is more likely than that he voted for the Wilcox ticket, the victory of which he helped to celebrate afterwards. He was as much of a spy in the Republican ranks as he has been in the Board of Health."

It is understood that the Home Rulers of the Legislature will take up the case of the "good Republican" this morning, and try to abolish the Board of Health or cut off all its appropriations. A lively time is anticipated.

SCIENTISTS ARE PLEASED

The little band of scientists who are studying the fish of the Hawaiian Islands are gradually getting their laboratory into condition, and in a few days will be ready to carry on the work in all the details with which it was planned.

Two large aquaria have been unpacked, and are being put into position. When they are finished, such species as the artists desire to study will be placed in them, thereby giving them a chance to gain a better idea of the fish as they appear in their native element.

The scientists observed Kamehameha Day by catching twelve new species of fish. Of these three of the species are entirely unknown to the scientific world. The gentlemen are making arrangements to begin fishing on their own resources, they will, however, still keep in touch with the local fishermen, and any new specimens they catch will be gladly purchased.

Dr. Jenkin, the professor of physiology at Stanford, is expected in the course of the next few weeks. In the meantime the work is being carried on from written reports and books.

The gentlemen are well pleased with Honolulu, especially as regards the material that they are securing for their research work.

AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM KAU

Waholobu, Kau, June 7, 1901.
Editor Advertiser: By the last steamer leaving here a petition was forwarded to Hon. J. H. Boyd, Superintendent of Public Works, signed by a number of the residents of this district, asking that something be done with regard to the opening up of a vast tract of land under the absolute control of the Government of this Territory, or inferentially through them in the control of the State Department at Washington. Last year, by your kind request, I wrote a long article regarding the possibilities for increased citrus culture and viticulture in this district, and I think I gave sufficient evidence of the practical facts to show what private enterprise could do. There are many people who have the idea solidly fixed in their minds that they cannot get land on which to settle. This is erroneous, as I think my old friend, Allah Herbert, has most conclusively shown. One fact, however, remains—the Government ought to show much more interest than it apparently does. I sought ought for the reason that there are large tracts of land joining onto the Government road which ought to be opened up to settlement. The entire distance between Waholobu and Kahuku is owned by the Government, and so far as my memory serves me there is not a single embargo upon any of the various ahupua'a. All of this land is capable of improvement, and

SHE NATURALLY THOUGHT SO

Mrs. Hicken says she supposes the doctor knew what was the matter with Lizzie.

Maybe he did, and maybe he didn't. Now, let me have your ear for a quarter of a minute, as though you were a telephone, while I talk a suggestive truth into it.

Read any big medical book. Intelligently and honestly written, and you will be astonished to find what a lot of diseases therein described are said to be "of unknown origin."

Therefore, the doctor might not have understood what ailed Lizzie Hicken, and no blame to him. As it was, he worked away at the symptoms (the outside presentments, you know) and trusted to luck for results. And he might have struck it right, but he did not, unfortunately; and it came to pass what Mrs. Hicken is going to tell us about.

It was in 1896 that the young girl began to suffer terribly with pains which, as she put it, "ran right through" her, particularly across the stomach and under the shoulder blades. A continuance of this so prostrated her that she would sometimes be laid up for a month or six weeks. We fancied it was rheumatism, yet it did not act quite like that complaint.

"She was also greatly troubled with a nasty cough that completely took the power out of her. I called upon the doctor with my daughter, and told him how she had been handled; and I suppose he knew what was the matter with her, but, at all events, I am certain his medicines did her no good."

"Then I bought her all sorts of cough medicines, but they had no more effect than if she had used so much water."

"By this time the poor girl could neither eat nor sleep, and you may be sure we were in great worryment and perplexity to know what to do."

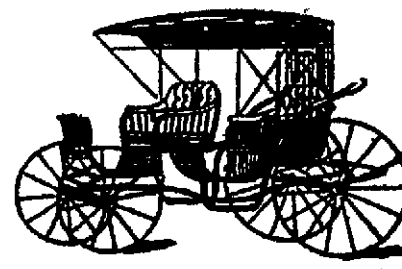
However, I saw one of Mother Seigel's Syrup advertisements, and sent to the chemist for a bottle, and before she finished it I could see she was better. So we kept on giving her this remedy until she was completely cured.

"I have used the Syrup myself for in-

Wagons, Brakes, haetons, Surreys, Buggies, Runabouts
Harness, Varnishes, Carriage Material, Iron Horse Shoes.

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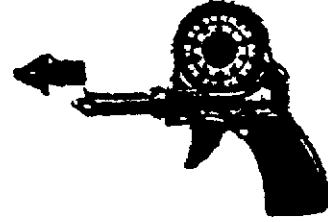
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AND ICE BOXES

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Different Sizes.



Paragon Ball-Bearing SPEED INDICATOR

Have you ever figured what the waste of power by over or under speed- ing of your machinery means to you? NO POWER USER CAN AFFORD TO IGNORE THIS VITAL POINT Circulars will be sent on application.

Large Invoices of Crockery, French China and Glassware, just opened

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

It is hard to see why the Government should put Admiral Sampson's head on the Santiago medal. A receding view of his back would be more appropriate.

When King Edward by divine right met J. Pierpont Morgan, king by financial genius, it was interesting to speculate as to which one had the most actual power in the world.

Up to date 2,208 fire claims have been filed, calling for \$1,358,998.33. It must rattle the Home Rule Legislature to think that it lacks the means to pay this bill forthwith and rake off personal commissions on the outlay.

While it is quite likely that no Chinese certificates have been sold, despite the enormous price that such things bring in the Hongkong market, it is due all concerned that the Government clear up the mystery of the 6,000 surplus certificates.

The announcement in the Republican that Mr. Dole has sent his resignation to Washington is untrue. Evidently, in the writer's mind the wish is father to the thought. Governor Dole has not resigned, and has no reason to resign. Indeed, in view of the conspiracy to give Hawaii a carpet-bag government, he has the utmost reason to stick.

The Executive has granted the Rapid Transit Company the right to parallel the Tramway tracks from Kamehameha School to the Waikiki turn. This will be a boon to the public, but if the Mosman-Frederick guard in the Legislature does not rise in its might and do something the alien syndicate may feel that the Nottle investment was worse than wasted.

It is reported that Charles Wilcox was anxious to have the Board of Health turned out and himself appointed as General Health Officer at the usual Home Rule salary. The ambition was quite Wilcoxian, and the competency likewise. As a health expert, Charles Wilcox would have been an even more melancholy failure than is his brother, Robert, as a Delegate in Congress.

Congressman Shafroth labored under the impression that the Supreme Court had decided that the constitution does not follow the flag, until he took up the Honolulu papers that said otherwise. When these papers get back to the mainland they will have a great work to do in putting the general public understanding on a new track. Marked copies should be sent to the Supreme Court, so that tribunal may know where it is really at.

In the face of the fact that the capitol and the judiciary building are swarming with Hawaiian clerks, a Home Rule legislator had the impudence to say yesterday that the haole are "drawing the color line." And this was said at the very time when the Legislature is doing its best to cut down the salaries of all white men employed by the Government, and to raise, to an unconscionable height, the salaries of Hawaiians. It is the Wilcox outfit that is drawing the color line.

Charles Wilcox differs from the entire Board of Health in the belief that he is competent—also with previous Boards of Health. The fact is that Wilcox could not hold a responsible clerical position anywhere outside of politics, and in politics has not been able to hold one save by surfeiture. When something out of the ordinary minute-keeping was needed of the board's secretary, as in the plague era, the board had to employ Mr. Hendry. Even letter-writing could not be entrusted to Wilcox.

No one knows better than the Hawaiian land-holders how useful the Survey Department is to them. All the while Hawaiians are visiting the office and consulting its excellent maps about the precise original boundaries of their kuleana, etc. Lawyers and real estate dealers study the maps assiduously. Great tracts of public land remain which, when it goes on the market, must be officially surveyed. Of course the Home Rule Legislature knows or cares nothing about these things and will keep its suicidal pace. The way things are going will be about the only argument needed to convince Washington how hopelessly inefficient the Home Rule party is to provide good government.

Judge Humphreys paper affects to sneer at the Bar Association which repudiated its judicial owner by a vote of thirty-seven to seven. Good taste would suggest the light touch in regard to this matter as a sneer only serves to make the public remember that, of the meagre seven who sustained Humphreys, there was not one who was not either his relative, his business partner or the recipient of some extraordinary fee at his hands. The unbiased bar was and is against Humphreys, as a man who is unfit by temperament and record in office to hold a judicial post. It has rarely happened in the history of the American judicial establishment that a judge has had such a calling down from the bar as Humphreys received, and he would do better not to try and laugh it away. His noise merely serves to call attention, as did the complaints of his New York prototypes, Judges Barard and Cardozo, to the indefaceable brand on his forehead.

LAND LAW SUGGESTIONS.

Congressman Shafroth said many excellent things in his interview yesterday, but as he had enjoyed but a few days' time to look at the country, his views were necessarily open to amendment.

We think that if Mr. Shafroth were to balance public advantages he would see that, while the small proprietor is desirable to Hawaii, it would not be profitable to withdraw productive leased land from sugar for the sake of accommodating him. Fortunately, there is plenty of room for him on land not used for sugar, so both the large and the small proprietor might work side by side.

Let us look facts squarely in the face. It is better for the general welfare of Hawaii that all the land capable of producing such a valuable product as sugar, should be used for that purpose. The yield would then be certain and the profits large. To cut up a plantation into forty-acre tracts would be to turn over the most of it to a minor and uncertain business where the white man, assuming him to be the small proprietor, would have to compete with the Chinese market-gardener, who would undersell him. But is there any assurance at all that the white man would be the small proprietor? Men talk as if the opening up of our public lands would bring colonies from the coast. It would, under the Hawaiian land laws, where a white man's upset price could be put upon an auction sale or a lease of farming acreage. But under the American land laws, any citizen could rush in and pre-empt the soil for nothing, as was done in Oklahoma, and as thousands of native Hawaiians and hundreds of native Chinese, not to speak of other races not American by birth, but by virtue of annexation, are on the ground ready to jump. It is not likely that mainland colonizers would take the trouble to come.

What then would happen? Most of the land would pass into the hands of thriftyless Hawaiian aborigines, who would be induced to exist on it until they had "proved up," whereupon the land would pass for cash into control of sugar corporations. In fact, the land owners would probably hire Hawaiians to pre-empt for them. The Chinese-Americans would also get a share, and our thrifty Portuguese friends would be active. Where would the born American farmer come in? He could have his chance in proportion to his numbers, but his numbers are small, and they would not be increased much by immigration. Sizing up the area and the numbers of land-hungry residents who surround it, the mainland would naturally conclude to stay where he is and not seek an unequal contest.

Land not available for sugar ought to go on the market in some way for the small proprietor. There is a great deal of hill country where fruit trees, rubber trees, hogs, poultry, berries and the like might be made to thrive, and this, exclusive of the tracts which ought, for the welfare of the community, to be used for cattle, should be divided into small farms. But it remains true that if white men are wanted for these as they assuredly are, the Hawaiian land laws will do more to get them than the American.

KAMEHAMEHA.

Kamehameha, the Great, whose day was celebrated yesterday, was a contemporary of Napoleon I, and a man who, in some of his public traits, resembled the great Corsican. The two had talents for making war in other than the conventional ways, neither being bound by the traditions of the schools. The Austrians who confronted Napoleon in Italy complained that he violated every rule of war, and the tribes of the leeward islands might have complained in the same way of Kamehameha, who added white men, cannon and armed sloops to his lethal equipment on land and sea and sent the simple spearmen to their doom.

The Corsican and Hawaiian conquerors, in the domain of statesmanship, had a similar talent for the political consolidation of territory. Napoleon was not satisfied with the old France, he wanted to extend its frontiers, and did so, over half of Europe. Kamehameha found a single island too small for his native genius for governing, and he conquered the Hawaiian group, welding it into a stable monarchy and transmitting the crown, as the great Corsican was unable to do, to his descendants. There were five generations of Kamehamehas on the Hawaiian throne.

Given a wider field and Kamehameha the Great might have been another Hannibal or Genghis Khan. But the sea encompassed and hemmed him in. With his army of warriors he is said to have had 16,000 men when he invaded Maui, Molokai and Oahu in turn—he might have conquered the mainland coast from Puget Sound to Cape St. Lucas, if he had owned ships of sufficient tonnage to carry his men to and fro. But the mainland was beyond him, and we only know him as the first and greatest of the island sovereigns of the Hawaiian group.

As such he has high honors. His majestic bronze statue standing between the house of justice and the house of government in Honolulu testifies to our appreciation of his great work. His name is still one to conjure with and will be long after the places that know his people shall know them no more forever.

A SATISFACTORY CHANGE.

The dismissal of Charles Wilcox from the secretaryship of the Board of Health has for a long time been demanded by the exigencies of the public service. Wilcox, who is a brother of the Delegate, is an incompetent and aside from this, he has been of late working against the interests and personnel of the board that employs him. The man also betrayed the interests of the Republican party last fall carrying tales to the Home Rulers and working without much attempt at secrecy, for the anti-haole party. We have heard that the Republican Territorial Committee will join hands with the Home Rulers in the effort to compel Wilcox's restoration. The Home Rulers want him in office because they know him to be a good Bob Wilcox man, and the Republican committee want him because he is "a good

Republican." Both seem quite willing to ignore the minor questions of his competency and of the indubitable right of the board to have a secretary who is acceptable to it. Despite the tendency of the Territorial Committee to do unaccountable things we trust, upon sober second thought, it will see the propriety of letting this matter alone. As for the board it will, we trust, stand by its action. It has done what the public interests required, and can better afford to breast the coming wind-storm than to retreat on its heels.

THE THURSTON DECISION.

Judge Humphreys was in such a hurry to fine and imprison Mr. Thurston that he forgot to sentence him for contempt, and simply ordered that he be fined and imprisoned on general principles. The vicious intent was there plainly enough; it is simply another instance of the unjust Judge overreaching himself. Although less vicious in degree than the attempt to jail Messrs. Hartwell, Kinney and Ballou for thirty days, the attempt to fine Mr. Thurston \$100 had even less foundation than the other circumstances. Mr. Thurston had committed no act of contempt. He had simply claimed before the Grand Jury that the law did not permit him to tell them who was his client, as that was a matter of confidence between him as an attorney and his client; that the client would be injured if his name was revealed, and had refused permission, that his attorney should reveal it; that the privilege of secrecy was that of the client and not of the attorney, and that the law of attorney and client did not allow the attorney to disclose the name of the client under these circumstances.

That was the status of the matter when it arrived before Judge Humphreys. It was within the jurisdiction of the latter to rule that the claim made by Mr. Thurston was not good law; but there was no ground for deciding that because the claim was not well taken a contempt had been committed, any more than would have been the case if the attorney had, in any proceeding claimed any other privilege or right for his client, and been overruled by the court.

The imposition of the fine was a wanton and malicious abuse of power, over which Judge Humphreys considers to be an enemy.

If anything was lacking to demonstrate the personal viciousness of the act it was the judge's going outside of the record and intimating that Mr. Thurston's client was a myth, "some occult, unknown mysterious client," as he phrased it, who was a mere subterfuge behind which to hide essential facts from the Grand Jury. There was nothing on the record, in the report of the Grand Jury or in the argument of counsel, even suggesting bad faith on Mr. Thurston's part. And yet the judge wantonly manufactures charges and promulgates them from the bench, which, if true, would constitute perjury.

Although Mr. Cooper, the "mysterious unknown and occult client," has appeared, corroborated every statement that Mr. Thurston made, and shown wherein his interests would have been jeopardized if his name had been made public, Judge Humphreys has not had the decency to withdraw his charges or apologize for making them. It is not to be expected that he would do so, however, for it is simply one of a series of acts on his part which serve to demonstrate that the man is devoid of the fundamental principles of justice and fairness, which make him unfit and unsafe to hold the position of judge, with arbitrary power over personal liberty and property rights.

CHINESE CERTIFICATE PUZZLE.

If it turns out that 6,000 more Chinese certificates have been issued than there are enumerated Chinese in the islands, the secret service of the Government has an obvious duty to perform.

The census was well taken. It is inconceivable that 6,000 Chinese escaped the enumerators. Can it be that there has been a regular traffic in Chinese certificates? Such documents sell or have sold on the coast for from \$100 to \$500 apiece, and the Ciprico gang is now in jail there on account of their dealings in them. At the lowest market price the 6,000 surplus certificates issued here were worth \$600,000. That is a big fortune even as fortunes go. Has any part of it fallen into the pockets of a criminal ring?

It may turn out, however, that the Chinese bureau is at fault as to the exact figures of the census, the Chinese portion of which has not yet been officially returned to Census Agent Atkinson. Or it may be that the certification of people of mixed Chinese and Hawaiian blood by the one bureau, and their proper racial classification by the other causes the 6,000 discrepancy.

But in any case the matter deserves an official clearing up.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Senator McLaurin, of South Carolina spend two days in Victoria, B. C.

Track laying for the Rapid Transit street railway is rapidly progressing from Widder avenue up Punahou street and along Manoa road.

Dr. Cofer United States quarantine officer has reported officially to the Board of Health that in Shanghai at least accounts there had been five smallpox deaths and in Hongkong there had been 221 cases of plague, and 11 deaths five smallpox cases, and two deaths.

Yesterday morning about 9 o'clock a most interesting thing occurred on the grounds of the Judiciary building where stands the heroic statue of Kamehameha I. At that time thirty-seven aged Hawaiians were brought there in carriages to do honor to the mightiest of all the Aps. They surrounded the statue covered it with leis and bunched it with palm leaves and then sang their ancient mele to it. The scene was so unusual that it attracted people from every direction. It had never occurred before, the only previous worship of the statue being the poor insane youth who for a long time past, has made it an object of adoration, believing himself to be the son of the great chief. After the ceremony were over yesterday the old Hawaiians were taken home and given a feast of root beer and native delicacies.

NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

The Johannesburg miners have struck. Congressman Burke of Texas is dead. Peter Ball, the San Jose orchardist, is dead. Pugilist Jeffries is now in Los Angeles. The big Tombstone, Ariz., mines have been re-opened. Rich mining districts have been discovered in Ecuador. Viscount Katsura has formed a new Cabinet in Japan. The provincial government of Cavite has been established. Two new bridges over the Hudson river are soon to be built. No trace can be found of John Dix, the missing Tacoma banker. The passion play continues to draw large crowds in San Jose. Isaac C. Stoddard has been made Secretary of Arizona Territory. It is said that the Chicago Company are cornering wheat in Chicago. Francis H. Snow has resigned as chancellor of Kansas University. The King's Daughters are holding a convention in San Francisco. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty was accepted by the Nicaraguan congress. The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York sailed for Auckland June 6th. William H. Newman is now president of the New York Central Railroad. George Vierling, the noted composer, died June 4 at the age of 31, in Berlin. The smelting works at Copperopolis, Cal., burned to the ground last week. The latest special reports are that Mrs. McAnley shows great improvement. William H. Daniels, a Santa Rosa boy, was killed by a fall from a tree recently. Dr. John A. Dowie of Chicago, who thinks he is Elijah, has been declared insane. General Merriam is authorized to use troops to eject squatter settlers in Oklahoma. Rev. E. W. Parker, the Methodist missionary Bishop, died in southern Asia recently. The Oceanic returned to New York on June 6, having damaged one of her propellers. A national manufacturers' meeting was held last week in Denver to discuss reciprocity. The Bernhardt opera season opened in London on June 3 with an enthusiastic reception. Beatrice Terry, the child actress, niece of Ellen Terry, has already made a hit in London. Seventeen Filipinos have been ordered deported from San Francisco back to the Philippines. Annie Clark, daughter of a Denver editor, was killed last week by a falling lumber pile. Prussia and other large German States have abandoned the idea of the so-called double tariff. Herron, the Socialist preacher of the Des Moines Congregational Church, has been expelled. Mark Hanna has been made a colonel on the staff of the commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. Javier Zeta, manager of the telegraph lines at Jamarz, is suspected of defalcating with \$15,000. The U. S. S. Mayflower has gone south to keep in touch with the Venezuelan situation. Sir Alfred Hickman has reassigned his charge to other American locomotives are inferior to English. In a big grain fire in the Los Banos, Cal., foothill thousands of dollars' loss was suffered recently. Patrick Brick, a Colusa murderer, convicted in 1885, has been pardoned by Governor Gage of California. The performance of "Cyrano de Bergerac" has been stopped in Constantinople as a revolutionary play. Major George Arthur, U.S.A., son of P. M. Arthur, chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, is dead. There was a recent riot of foreign soldiers in China, in which British, French, German and Japanese participated. The Dowager Duchess of Newcastle may become a nun. She has for many years been devoted to religious work. Two thousand five hundred natives have gathered at Chilwick, B. C., to witness the passion play by the Indians there. Mme. R. Ross, a pretended clairvoyant, recently duped a number of Tacoma people and disappeared with their jewelry and money. George E. Roberts, director of the United States mints, is now in San Francisco on a tour of inspection of Western mints. The adoption of the design of Admiral Sampson's face on the Santiago medals has stirred up a protest from Admiral Schley's friends. Poisoned ice cream at an Antioch, Cal., picnic nearly caused a number of deaths. The prompt assistance of a physician saved the victims. The Leyland steamer Assyrian, from Antwerp for Montreal, with 2,000 tons of cargo, is ashore on Cape Race and is likely to be a total wreck. Frank J. Lascelles, of a noted Vancouver English family, recently shot and killed a Chinese cook. He was regarded as being harmlessly insane. There was a collision on the Santa Fe railroad near Bakersfield last week, in which the engineer broke his leg and a conductor was severely injured. Recent experiments with maxinite at Sandy Hook show that it will destroy great ships. A bomb was fired through a 12-inch plate and exploded inside. Three fashionable weddings have recently enlivened New York society. These were the Lehr-Davoren, the Goodridge-Isselin and the Sullivan-Fotter nuptials. It was said that a lake of oil all ready to burn, has been found in Mexico near the Gulf of California, which is the most wonderful discovery of the kind ever made. Rev. George E. Dye, pastor of the Willow, Cal., Baptist Church, has been forced to leave the town on account of a scandal in which Mrs. Klemmer, a leading member of the church, was involved. The Northern Pacific Railroad war has ended peaceably in a giant combine. Harriman may get the Santa Fe system and that a railway consolidation of great magnitude is beginning to take form in the Southwest is evident. The Turk-Italian friction over the Preveza affair, caused by the ill-treatment of Italian subjects by the Turkish officials, has been settled. The Porte promising to indemnify the subjects, apologize to the Italian Consul and punish the commandant of the Turkish troops there. Simplification and decentralization are the keywords of the report issued today by the committee under the chairmanship of C. E. Dawkins, appointed to inquire into the War Office organization. The abolition is recommended of the present system of ruling the army by minute and irritating regulations, both military and financial. The organization of the Montana and Great Northern Railway, articles of in-

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corporation of which were filed today, confirms the rumors of the past six months that the Great Northern had acquired control of the Crow's Nest Pass coal fields, across the line and of vast timber interests in the northwestern part of Montana. Two anarchists have been arrested in Madrid. There has been a smallpox scare in Palo Alto. War is on between the musical unions of New York. General Funston has been assigned to Northern Luzon. Captain Howgate, once famous in the Signal Service, is dead. Miss Irene Vanbrough has signed as leading lady with Frohman. The United States Government surplus for May was over ten millions. Fifteen fishermen were drowned off Charleston, S. C., harbor on June 1. The transport Thyra sailed from Manila with returning volunteers on June 1. The Philippines are to be given passports and have the rights of American citizens. There is an epidemic of horse stealing on both sides of the British Columbia line. Botha is said to have appealed to ex-President Kruger to seek terms of peace. Ambassador Choate delivered a stirring address before the Dante Society in London. The Cubans bitterly resented the military supervision of the polls at their election. One of King Edward's servants has written a book of personal details of the new King's life. Andrew Carnegie has become a member of Cooper Union and will aid that great philanthropy. The New York missionary relief committee have called \$20,000 for the famine sufferers in China. The coming Pan-American Congress will not discuss arbitration between Chile, Bolivia and Peru. The funeral of James A. Hearn, the actor, took place in New York on June 4. The body was cremated. Jules Verne says the globe-circling efforts are not worthy the attention they are attracting at present. The American Benevolent Societies in London have sent word that there is no work there for Americans. Oxford is to confer an honorary degree upon Prof. C. A. Briggs and Prof. Francis Brown, both Americans. The census reports show remarkable developments in Arizona and New Mexico within the past ten years. Fresh Indian trouble is reported from Wyoming, occasioned by the intrusion of the whites on the Indian lands. The Volunteers of America, under Ballington Booth, are planning to establish a poor people's city in Georgia. While a provost guard in Denver was in pursuit of a soldier, J. C. Meyers, a workman, was shot by mistake. The transport Thomas was reported at Nagasaki on her way to San Francisco with returning soldiers on June 6. At a Brussels Cabinet council recently it was virtually decided to annex the Congo Free State within a decade. Serbia has protested to Turkey against the violation of the frontier by Albanians, and threatens to make reprisals. "Little Whirlwind," a Utah Indian, has been pardoned after ten years' service for murder. His sentence was for life. Dogs dug up a woman's corpse near Topeka, and circumstances point to the murder of the woman by her husband. The Marquis de Lur-Saluces, the well-known Royalist, returned to Paris last month and was arrested. He had been banished. The attempts to corner July wheat in Chicago have been frustrated by rains, which brought in wheat from Minneapolis and Duluth. There is a war on between the Colorado cattle men and sheep men. The former are said to have slaughtered thousands of sheep. A mad Malay killed six people and injured nine others with a spear at Singapore recently. He was finally slung down and killed. Nine prisoners, in an attempt to regain their liberty from the Toronto jail, killed a policeman with revolvers thrown to them by sympathizers. John E. Ryan, formerly of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, who was wounded at San Juan, died at Magdalena, N. M., by being thrown from a horse. The daughter of Marcus Dury was married to James W. Gerard, June 4, in New York. The bride is worth nearly two millions in her own right. An individual referred to as "Jack the Pincher" came near being tarred and feathered by Truckee residents for pinching women. He escaped. Emma Abbot's aged father, to whom she left a fortune, is compelled to beg money from the Chicago courts, his fortune being tied up on appeals. Chicago must pay \$7,500 damages for injuries to Attorney John Smith from the falling of one of the Peace Jubilee arches in 1882. The decision has just been given. Surface indications in the iron trade point to better conditions, says the Iron Trade Review, despite the machinists' strike. Thirty-two thousand squirrel tails were brought to the county clerk's office in Visalia in one day, the bounty amounting to \$200. A company with omnibus rights to do a general banking, shipping, mercantile, mining, railroad and manufacturing business in Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines, has secured a favorable report in the Connecticut senate. Capital is \$100,000.

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THURSTON IS UPHELD Contempt Case Goes to Pieces Easily.

Chief Justice Frear filed a decision yesterday afternoon in the case of the petition of L. A. Thurston for a writ of habeas corpus, discharging the petitioner from custody on the ground that there is nothing on the record to show that he had committed any offense or been convicted of or sentenced for having committed any offense.

What Judge Humphreys probably intended to do was to fine and imprison Mr. Thurston for contempt of court; but he did not say so. Neither the record, the judgment nor the mittimus contains the word "contempt," nor do they say what the offense is, for which punishment is prescribed. The sentence is therefore void, as the court has no power to find or imprison any man on general principles, but only in punishment of a specific offense of which he has been specifically found guilty.

The whole sentence being illegal, there was no occasion to consider the other points made in Mr. Thurston's behalf, viz.: that the question which he refused to answer was a privileged one; and that the Grand Jury asking the question was illegally drawn.

Judge Frear's decision in full is as follows:

In the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii, in Chambers.
Ex Parte Thurston—Habeas Corpus.
Submitted May 29, 1901; decided June 12, 1901. Before Frear, C. J.

The petitioner, having refused as a witness to answer certain questions put to him by the Grand Jury in the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, was ordered by the Court to appear and show cause why he should not be required to answer such questions. He made a showing which the Court held insufficient in law as to one of the questions asked, namely, as to the name of a client of his. He contended that he was privileged from answering this on the ground that to do so would be a violation of his confidential relation as attorney to his client. The mittimus, which is set forth in the return after reciting the proceedings at length, continues: "And the said L. A. Thurston being then and there by the Court ordered and directed to appear before the Grand Jury and furnish to it in response to its interrogatory the name of his alleged client, and the said L. A. Thurston then and there in open court declining to do so."

"It is ordered and adjudged that the said L. A. Thurston be and he is hereby fined in the sum of one hundred dollars; and it is further ordered and adjudged that said L. A. Thurston be and he is hereby committed to prison until such time as he shall express his willingness to appear before the said Grand Jury and answer the interrogatory aforesaid, to-wit: to disclose the name of his alleged client," etc.

It appears that the petitioner declined to answer a certain question and that thereupon the Court sentenced him to pay a fine and suffer imprisonment. It nowhere appears that the petitioner was convicted of contempt. A person cannot lawfully be sentenced for the commission of an offense until he has been duly convicted or found guilty of the offense. It may be perfectly clear from the evidence in a criminal case tried before a jury that the defendant has committed a certain offense, but the Court cannot sentence him for it until the jury have rendered a verdict of guilty against him. It is equally true that the Court cannot in a criminal case heard or tried by itself pronounce sentence until it has found the defendant guilty. A contempt such as it is contended the petitioner committed is a criminal offense and no sentence can be pronounced until after conviction in such a case any more than in other criminal cases. The mittimus does not show that the petitioner was convicted of any offense, nor does it show of what offense he was convicted. If he was convicted of any offense, the Court "Ordered that George H. Adams be sent to jail, and remain there until he signifies his assent to the Court to answer questions to the Grand Jury, or until final adjournment of said Grand Jury at this term of court." On habeas corpus before a Justice of the high court of errors and appeals, the following language, quoted in Church, hab. Corp., sec. 32, was used: "But it is clear that a general order to imprison a party unless he has been convicted either by a jury or by the Court is a mere nullity. The law requires that before a sentence of imprisonment shall be passed against a party, he should first be convicted of an offense. In ordinary cases, this conviction must be by the verdict of a jury. In the case of contempts, it may be by the judgment of the Court. Still, in either case, the record must show a conviction. Now it will be seen from this return that there is no judgment of imprisonment for a contempt generally, or for a contempt in refusing to answer questions. There is not any conviction or adjudication by the Court that Mr. Adams had been guilty of a contempt. Without such judgment the Court had no right to commit him to prison, nor the sheriff to detain him. It is true and was admitted on the argument that Mr. Adams did refuse to answer questions asked by the Grand Jury, and it may be true that the Court considered that a contempt for which he deserved imprisonment, but no such judgment has been rendered in the case, and, however many contempts the prisoner may have committed, it is not lawful to imprison him until convicted thereof by the judgment of the Court, which judgment and conviction must appear by the record."

See also Privett vs. Pressley, 2 Ind. 431. Ex parte O'Brien, 127 Mo., 47; People vs. Bennett, 4 Paige, 232; In re Blair, 4 Wis., 532; Sherwood vs. Sherwood, 2 Conn., 1; People vs. Cavanagh, 1 Parker Cr. R., 698.

The same view seems to be held in England. In Ex parte Sandau, 1 Ph., 445, 448, the order after setting forth various recitals went on as follows: "That the said Andrew Van Sandau do stand committed to the custody of the keeper of the Queen's Prison for his contempt of this Court in writing, printing, and publishing the aforesaid printed paper, so set out as aforesaid in the schedule to the said petition." The question was

whether this amounted to an adjudication that the party had written and published the paper so set out, and that in so doing he had been guilty of contempt. The Lord Chancellor said: "If this form of order had been used for the first time upon the present occasion, and there were no precedents to appeal to on the subject, I should have come to the conclusion that the order was insufficient. I should have considered it necessary that there should have been a direct and distinct adjudication, and not by way of inference and argument merely, that the party accused had committed the act complained of, and that such act was a contempt of the Court." He then referred to precedents which contained such direct adjudications and to others which contained indirect adjudications in the form then in question in which the orders contained the words "for his contempt," etc., or their equivalent, and while commending the former as the more correct and proper, held the latter sufficient in view of the precedents.

In the present case there is not even an indirect adjudication that the petitioner was guilty of contempt.

The only case cited contra that seems to have a bearing on this point is People vs. Nevins, 1 Hill, 164. The decision in that case is devoted mostly to other questions. There is very little said on this point and that does not command itself to one's sense of reason. That case the contempt was a civil contempt. The Court seemed to rely to a large extent on special statutes. Whether the case is still regarded as correctly decided in that jurisdiction may be a question. See Bigelow's Overruled Cases, page 373, referring to the later case of People vs. Cowles, 4 Keyes, 38, 50, which is not at hand. I would hardly be justified in following People vs. Nevins, in the light of the other cases above cited.

It will be unnecessary to consider the other points that were raised.

I find that no legal cause has been shown for the petitioner's imprisonment and he is accordingly discharged therefrom.

A. S. Hartwell and Kitchey, Bailors for the petitioner; F. B. Thompson for the respondent.

THE WORLD'S NEWS.

BERLIN, June 5.—Emperor William's reception today of Baroness von Ketteler, who was accompanied by her mother-in-law, was most kind. His Majesty listened with interest to the recital of the widow's sorrowful experiences during the siege of Peking, and also to her account of Baron von Ketteler's death. The Empress, who was present at the audience, often interrupted with questions, evincing the highest regard for the widow's courage and subsequent nursing of the sick and wounded. Her Majesty, at the Emperor's request, pinned the insignia of the highest class of the Louise order on the widow's breast.

In the evening the two baronesses dined with the Emperor and Empress. The baronesses are the guests of Emperor William. They will dine tomorrow probably with the Duchess of Albany, and may return to the Ketteler estates, near Muenster, Westphalia, the next day, whence soon afterward they will go to a watering place. The widow has not yet recovered from the attack of nervous prostration from which she has been suffering. Both ladies arrived at Potsdam without anybody, even the officials of the United States Embassy, being informed of their visit. Emperor William's invitation to the two baronesses was contained in an autograph letter couched in the most sympathetic language.

The widow was formerly Miss Maude Ledyard of Detroit, Mich.

LONDON, June 5.—The Chronicle reiterates that five ex-officers and 100 men are in English jails for traitorous dealings with the Boers. Most of them were convicted for allowing arms and ammunition to reach the burghers. The officers belonged to the auxiliary forces. They were at first ordered to be shot, but Earl Roberts commuted their sentences to penal servitude for life, and the men's offense was altered to being asleep on post. There have been such cases since, according to the Chronicle, and General Kitchener has had the delinquents shot, returning them as having died from enteric fever.

CAPE TOWN, June 5.—The garrison of Jamestown, Cape Colony, which surrendered to Kitchener's command, June 2d, numbered sixty men in all. Kitchener's force is estimated to have totaled 1,000 men. The British killed twelve and wounded fifteen Boers before they were overpowered by numbers.

ALIWAL NORTH, June 4.—Colonel White's column came in contact with Kitchener's command northeast of Jamestown. June 3d, drove the Boers back, capturing fifty horses and munitions and recovered the stores looted from Jamestown.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Following the example set at West Point, the superintendent of the Naval Academy has caused a cadet to be dismissed for hazing. In this case, however, that of Calvin Joy Creasey of the fourth class, of California, the accused was tried by court-martial and regularly convicted. The statement in the case, made public by the Navy Department, is as follows: "The court-martial before which Naval Cadet Calvin Joy Creasey, fourth class, was tried June 3d, convened by the superintendent of the Naval Academy, pursuant to the authority vested in him by the act of Congress approved June 23, 1875, having found the specification of the charge preferred against him proved, and that he was guilty of the charge, 'violation of the act of Congress approved on the 23d day of June, 1875, to prevent hazing at the Naval Academy,' and said court having recommended that he be dismissed from the Naval Academy, which recommendation was approved by the superintendent, he was dismissed from the academy accordingly."

Details of the court-martial are made public, but it is understood that the dismissed cadet was discovered by the act of hazing a junior in his class. It was suspected that the punishment might spread rapidly, so drastic disciplinary action was had as a deterrent.

CHICAGO, June 2.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Oaxaca, Mexico, says: Further details of the great fire which raged on the 18th of May at Tehuantepec for several days have been received here. Over seventy people were unable to escape the rapid progress of the flames and were burned to death. The fire started on a coffee plantation, and owing to the dryness of the vegetation it was soon beyond control and wrought great destruction to the coffee crops. Many thousands of acres of coffee trees, banana, orange

THE LEGISLATURE AS SEEN BY AN HAWAIIAN LEADER

The present political complications are causing not a little talk among those who take an interest in things political. The Hawaiians are naturally interested in the turn conditions have taken, and are discussing with much feeling present perplexities. A Hawaiian who has kept in touch with affairs of statecraft, said last evening in discussing the involved condition of things:

"I cannot for the life of me understand what the independents want. At the beginning of the present session I thought I did. At that time it seemed to me that if the Hawaiian Legislature could have an appropriation bill, all would be well. Now that they have had a chance to pass such a measure, they seem to be no nearer an understanding of their own minds than they were before. We will never, until we have had another election, get an appropriation bill that will be satisfactory. At present the only thing we can do is to worry along as best we can for a year and a half more, until we can secure men who know in their own minds what they want, and have a sufficient grasp on affairs of State to pass such measures as will work for the good of Hawaii, and not descend to party bickerings, to gratify personal malice or party spite. Governor Dole may sign the Appropriation bill, but if he does I am sure it will be with the understanding that it is to keep a bad matter from being made worse."

"As to the outcome of the Wilcox trouble, it is too early yet to speak with definiteness. There is no doubt that many of the lawmakers, especially those in the House, will make an excuse of this incident to express their prejudices along racial lines. From now on, I am sure, it will be more and more evident that the ruling party will make places for its own members and supporters. Of one thing I am sure, had as the independents have been, they will now be worse. Understand, I am not criticizing the Board of Health. They probably knew their reasons better than any one else, but I do say the independents have been looking for an

opportunity to draw the color line, and now they will not fall to do it. "It is unfortunate just as this time that distinctions of race and color should be fostered and engendered, especially when the men who are responsible are not, by any means, representative men of their race, and that when the next election comes, the representative Hawaiians, men who are capable of thinking on public matters, men who have had business training, men who are expected to step forward, and not a set of men devoid of both the qualities I have mentioned, will assume control of things. It is unfair, let me say, to blame the Hawaiians as a whole, for the way native legislators are acting. Many of them deeply regret the way time and public funds are being wasted. However, a lesson has been taught and is being learned, that will not be forgotten soon."

"The present course of things will, I am sure, work great hardship to the poor. I am fearful that it will not be many months before there will be destitution among the poorer class of natives. Poi and fish are going up, and wages are tending the other way. Employers cannot, with the financial affairs of the Territory being wrought into the condition they now the, employ as many men as formerly. Already men are being dropped from the payroll. I myself have been forced to discharge quite a large number of men lately. I attribute it all to the condition of things that the Legislature is bringing about. About the best thing the extra session can do for the public good, is to adjourn."

"In conclusion, I can but say that I do not know what the present Legislature wants. I fear the Wilcox matter will only make bad matters worse. We will not have an appropriation bill that will be for the best interests of the Territory, but one which is passed in a narrow, partisan spirit. The only hope for Hawaii is the next election, in which public-spirited men will come forward. Prevailing conditions will undoubtedly cause much distress among the poor, by making business of all kinds more or less unsafe, consequently preventing business men to feel free to make investments."

made for the reason that there was no birth. A German doctor accepted a decoration in lieu of money, whereupon Alexander tried to induce the other physicians to do likewise. The three Russians accepted, fearing to displease the Czar otherwise. But the French doctors insisted on the \$400 a day agreed upon. As most of the doctors attended the Queen for three weeks, it was a rather costly false alarm.

CHICAGO, June 5.—Mrs. George M. Pullman Jr. is going to sue for a divorce from her husband. It is understood that the papers have already been prepared and are now in the hands of Mrs. Pullman's attorney. In the bill prepared, it is said, the young wife has preferred serious charges against her husband. They were married in Long Branch in 1897.

With the wife of Frederick V. Bowers, the musical composer and author of "Because," George made a meteoric trip to New York. In that city they lived at the Hotel Grand. Bowers sued his wife for divorce and Pullman for \$100,000. After the divorce was granted Pullman married Mrs. Bowers.

BUTTE, Mont., June 2.—John M. Neall, the one time petted and popular Jack Neall, stationed at the Presidio, San Francisco, who figured in a sensational scandal in relation to the funds of the Presidio Post Exchange about three years ago, has been arrested in Butte by Deputy United States Marshal McKelvey on the charge of forgery. Neall has been employed as an engineer of the Anaconda Company for about a year, having secured the position at the solicitation of his friend, John W. Mackay. The officers refused to divulge the nature of the crime charged and Neall declares he is innocent.

NEW YORK, June 2.—James A. Herne, the well-known actor and playwright, died at his home in this city this afternoon of acute bronchitis and pneumonia, after an illness of eight weeks. Herne was taken ill in Chicago while playing in "Sag Harbor," a play of his own composition. He came at once to his home, took to his bed and never arose. It had been supposed for some days that he was improving, but Saturday night there was a change for the worse, which resulted fatally. At his bedside when he passed away were Mrs. Herne, his three daughters and his five-year-old son. Herne had a beautiful home in this city, and was accounted wealthy. The body will be cremated. It has not yet been decided when the funeral will be held.

TACOMA, Wash., June 2.—Oriental advices arriving today indicate that Chinese tea shipments will be shorter this year than for several years past. The crop is fair, but owing to disturbed conditions, a large part of it will not be brought down to the sea coast. It is reported from Shanghai, Amoy and Foochow that up to this time not over half as much silver, lead and opium have been sent into the interior in payment for tea as in previous years. Steamers now leaving Chinese and Japanese ports will bring to the Pacific Coast the first of new-crop tea to be received in the United States.

LONDON, June 6.—According to a special dispatch from Peking, dated June 5th, Father Bearman, an Italian priest, and fourteen other priests, have been massacred at Ning Tio Liang, in Southern Mongolia.

Rev. E. M. Stiles, the recent pastor of Grace Episcopal Church, Chicago, has insured his life in favor of the church for \$100,000.

A GOOD COUGH MEDICINE. It speaks well for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy when druggists use it in their own families in preference to any other. "I have sold Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for the past five years with complete satisfaction to myself and customers," says Druggist J. Goldsmith, Van Etten, N. Y. "I have always used it in my own family both for ordinary coughs and colds and for the cough following influenza and find it very efficacious. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, Honolulu, H. T."

NEW YORK, June 2.—A cable to the World from Paris says: Dr. Ravol one of the medical lights called in Queen Draga's case, has just returned from Serbia and gives some amazing details concerning King Alexander's efforts to avoid paying full fees. He argued that a reduction ought to be

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THE GAS WEIGHING ECONOMIZER—A gas balance for indicating continuously the proportion of carbonic gas in the flow of the furnace gases, and which enables the engineer to get the best result from the fuel. These machines are now in use at the Oahu Sugar Company, Pioneer Mill, Kahala Mill and the Kaimuki Mill, Hawaii.

GEORGE OSBORNE, Kula, Hawaii, Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

THE MOSQUITO, MUST GO SAYS UNCLE SAM'S ABLE SCIENTISTS

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24.—No more mosquitoes in the New York summer resorts!

The decree has gone forth, and even the New Jersey mosquito must surrender to the onslaughts of small fishes and kerosene.

The Agricultural Department has received the information that a number of summer resorts in the vicinity of New York City are taking measures for the wholesale destruction of mosquitoes.

Some of the places where this anti-mosquito crusade has begun are Center Island, Summit, South Orange, N. J., and Blushing and Richmond Hill, L. I. It has recently been discovered that mosquitoes are not only annoying, but dangerous. An English doctor has demonstrated that these little pests are active instruments in the spread of malaria. His discovery cost him a severe attack of malarial fever, as in one of his experiments he allowed himself to be bitten by a mosquito which had previously bitten a man who was suffering from malaria.

Prof. L. O. Howard, the distinguished entomologist of the Agricultural Department, from whom the Sunday World obtained this information, says: "The local officials and citizens are about to do what I suggested in my bulletin of last summer.

"There are three ways by which mosquitoes may be absolutely exterminated—by the thorough drainage of all swamps and breeding places; by the introduction of small fishes into all pools, and by the treatment of such pools by kerosene. Any one of these methods will be successful without the use of the others.

"The quantity of kerosene to be used is, approximately, one ounce to fifteen square feet of water surface, and ordinarily the application need not be renewed for one month. Two localities were rid of the mosquito plague by the use of kerosene alone.

"Experiments on a large scale have been made by the Rev. John D. Long at Oak Island Beach, Long Island Sound, and Mr. W. R. Hopson near Bridgeport, Conn., also on the shores of Long Island Sound. The experiments in both cases indicated the efficacy of the remedy when applied intelligently.

"On ponds of any size the quickest and most perfect method of forming a film of kerosene will be to spray the oil over the surface of the water.

"At relatively slight expense a country club on Staten Island has during one season practically stopped the breeding of mosquitoes in ponds and marshes in the vicinity by the use of kerosene alone. This substance has also been used with good effect by the Town Improvement Society at Summit, N. J., in woodland pools and swamp land. The remedy, which depends upon the draining of breeding places, needs no extended discussion.

Experiments conducted by C. H. Russell, of Bridgeport, Conn., show that while a fishless lake contained tens of thousands of mosquito larvae, a lake containing fish had no larvae. The common fish known as "sticklebacks," active and voracious, are recommended as especially adapted for ridding ponds of mosquitoes. Most small fishes are also considered valuable for destroying mosquito larvae.

MOSQUITOES AND MALARIA.

Don't let a mosquito bite you. At any rate, be sure it does not belong to the genus anophele.

Or, if by chance you should permit a mosquito of the anophele type to present its bill, take precautions that it is not a female.

It may mean malaria.

A plague of mosquitoes has just broken out in South Carolina. With it has come an epidemic of malaria.

The same result follows the same cause everywhere. In every section where the mosquito manifests itself there is sure to be malaria. The New Jersey mosquito is not only an annoyance; it is a danger. On Long Island, where mosquitoes appear in abundance, malarial fever is apt to accompany them.

The mosquito season is just beginning. So in the coming season everyone knows that mosquitoes swarm in Greater New York in the early spring and summer. There is scarcely a summer resort along the coast which is free from the pest.

By taking ordinary precautions, however, one may free himself from the danger of malarial fever.

Close-meshed screens on the doors and windows, kerosene oil on stagnant water near the house, will stave off malaria.

NO MOSQUITO, NO MALARIA.

Malarial infection cannot take place where the mosquito is barred. Malaria is one of the most dangerous of diseases. The mosquito-malaria idea is now an acknowledged scientific fact. It is not a theory. Mosquitoes, and they alone, are the principal transmitters of the disease. Malaria is a specific disease, as has been known since 1881, when Dr. Charles Louis Alphonse Laveran, a French Algerian, discovered it. It is one of the most peculiar diseases known to medical science.

A little parasite gets into the blood itself and feeds upon the red blood corpuscles.

Under the microscope these parasites may be seen in various stages of development. They cause the characteristic chill which attends malarial fever. If blood be kept on a warm surface which has the same temperature as the human blood the "malaria bug" may be seen to grow and prosper before one's eyes.

A singular phenomenon is the fact that the blood on the warming stage of the microscope manifests the same changes which take place in the blood of the patient from whom it has been extracted.

"CHILLS AND FEVER."

Thus the physician looking through the eye-piece of his microscope can tell just when a certain patient whose blood he is examining will have a chill. The parasite is seen to move toward the edge of the corpuscle and in some cases to break through its outer margin.

Chills and fever, intermittent and remittent fever, are the ailments under which the malarial bug carries on its work.

This disease has long puzzled scientists. No one seemed to be able to tell just how the bug got into the corpuscle or why it should be there. It was observed that malaria only manifested itself in tropical and semi-tropical climates.

that it was wholly absent in cold districts.

In the swamps of South Carolina and other Southern States, in South Africa, the lowlands of Italy, India, South America and China malaria has its strongholds.

One of the most malarious districts in the world is the Roman Campagna, in Central Italy. Up to a year or two ago any one who spent any length of time or who ever slept for a night in that section was sure to contract malaria.

THE ITALIAN EXPERIMENTS.

Dr. Patrick Manson, professor of medicine in the School of Tropical Diseases, London, carried out in 1900 a series of experiments in Italy which demonstrated that the mosquito is responsible for nine-tenths of all the malaria in the world.

Dr. Manson, as early as 1884, while a resident at Peking, China, began investigating fever and its causation, finding even then that mosquitoes were one of the principal causes of various febrile diseases. To Dr. Manson is, therefore, due much of the credit of finding the connection between malaria and the mosquito.

It was through Dr. Manson's efforts that in 1900 a remarkable experiment was carried out in Italy. The British Government equipped an expedition for the purpose of gathering evidence against the mosquito.

A small house was built in the most malarious section of the Campagna. It was a low-lying, single-story structure with numerous doors and windows. All these had mosquito-proof netting, there being seventy meshes to the inch.

Underneath the eaves of the house an open space ran parallel with the top of the windows. This space was likewise covered by netting.

This opening was made so that the inmates of the cottage would not suffer from the heat of the country during the hot season, lasting from June to October.

HOW NOT TO HAVE MALARIA.

The house on completion was occupied by Drs. G. C. Low and Louis Sanborn, also by Sig. Terzi, an Italian investigator. A retinue of servants was in attendance upon the investigators.

The scientists did not live in the cottage during the entire course of the experiment. They only entered the screen-house at night. It was the rule that every one should be indoors an hour before sundown and that no one should go out until an hour after sunrise.

Free access to the Campagna swamps was had during the day. No medicine of any kind was taken by any of the party during the experiment.

At the end of the allotted time—from June to October—not one of the party had contracted the least sign of malarial infection.

In other matters, some night-flying female malarious mosquitoes were caught and sent to London in a box. Dr. Manson's son allowed himself, for the sake of science, to be bitten by these insects. In three days' time he had incipient malaria, and by the end of the week the malady was in full swing.

The Campagna experiment proved a complete success. It not only demonstrated that the mosquito caused malaria, but it fastened the crime upon the very species and even the sex responsible for the disease.

IN TROPIC COUNTRIES.

Independent investigations were conducted by Major Ronald Ross, an officer in the East India service of the British Army. Major Ross' work also demonstrated the malaria-mosquito theory, and the British Government, through its School for Tropical Diseases, is establishing mosquito-proof houses in all places where malaria is prevalent.

But long before the time of Laveran, Manson or Ross recognized the fact that malaria, or a kindred disease under another name, prevailed in swampy places. Greeks and Romans drained their swamps and lowlands in very early times. Before their time Eastern nations fought fevers by draining off stagnant water from unhealthy places and purifying drinking water.

Not all mosquitoes cause malaria. Though there are upward of 250 known species, it is proved that only those of a single genus are malaria-making. These are the anopheles. There is another genus—the culex—which is still under suspicion.

The dangerous anophele is, however, widely distributed—in fact, malarious mosquitoes are mixed up with the others to an extent which makes one suspicious of anything in the mosquito line.

HOW TO TELL A MALARIA MOSQUITO.

Here is a simple way in which a malarial mosquito may be distinguished from a harmless one. Anopheles, when sucking blood, hold themselves at right angles to the surface from which they are drawing their supply, their hind legs sticking straight up in the air. Harmless mosquitoes rest on all their feet, holding their bodies parallel to the skin. Male mosquitoes are not blood-suckers. The female is the one that does the mischief.

Another noteworthy fact: The wing of the harmful mosquito is distinguished by four small black specks in the shape of a cross.

If you see a mosquito on your hand with four black spots on its wings, whose blood-sucking attitude consists in standing on its head, do not permit him to reach his bill. It may be full of malaria, and a doctor's bill might follow.

The sucking apparatus of a mosquito is a remarkable affair. Instead of one long probe it consists of seven distinct parts. They are technically known as the antennae, the palp, labrum, hypopharynx, mandible, maxilla and labium. The last-mentioned member makes up the principal part of the "sucker" and directs the insertion of some of the other parts through the skin.

HOW A MOSQUITO DOES HIS WORK.

When a mosquito has found a suitable blood well he places the labium over it and directs the labium into the flesh. Smaller parts are now inserted after the manner of needles, each increasing in size. The blood is then sucked up. While inserting his boring apparatus into one's skin the mosquito deposits the germs of malaria. There are, as it were, hypodermically injected directly into the blood.

Malarial germs in various stages of development have been found in the bodies of anopheles and culex, though the former has been the only genus which have proved dangerous to man.

As is well known, mosquitoes inhabit all swampy places of warm temperature. They are always found in stagnant pools. The army medical service of various countries—British, French, Italian and the

United States—are devoting much attention to the study of mosquitoes and the means of preventing them from conveying disease.

Reports have been issued by the United States Government showing that malaria is due mainly to this supposedly innocuous pest.

Half the battle of medical science is won when a germ has been traced to its origin. Doubtless the knowledge that mosquitoes are responsible for malaria will result in every one taking precautions to keep the mosquito from doing harm.

DON'T LET THE MOSQUITO BREED.

Now that it is well known that mosquitoes cause malaria, the best preventive is to stop the mosquito before she has developed to the disease-spreading stage. This is easily done.

Mosquitoes breed in stagnant water. They take up their abode in rain barrels, tin cans full of water or other places where still water is found.

The female mosquito deposits eggs on the surface of the water at the rate of about 300 eggs every three days. In four generations one mosquito may give birth to no less than 300,000,000 mosquitoes.

Now, if the water near houses be covered with a thin coating of kerosene oil mosquito eggs are killed. Even if the young mosquitoes have been hatched out, the oil water will destroy them. Young mosquitoes require to come to the surface to breathe. If the water is covered with oil they at once succumb to the fumes of petroleum and are practically suffocated.

In Richmond Hill and other suburbs of New York societies have been organized for the extermination of mosquitoes. Stagnant water wherever found is, if possible, drained off. If it is not practicable to do this, kerosene oil is poured upon the water, and thus the mosquito meets its fate.

Incidentally, the spread of malaria is prevented.

A STARTLING DISCREPANCY

Curious Finding by the Chinese Bureau About Chinese Population.

Twenty-seven thousand certificates have been issued by the Internal Revenue Department to Chinese in the Territory of Hawaii. At midnight tonight the work of registration will cease, and any Chinaman found within its borders thereafter without a certificate, will be deported. According to the Chinese bureau the last census returns showed only 21,000 Chinese here, which leaves a margin of 6,000 to be accounted for.

Census Superintendent Atkinson is sure of his totals, and in talking over the matter last night, said that the Chinese bureau is probably figuring on the Chinese census of 1896. Between that year and 1900 many Chinese came into Hawaii. Very likely some of the discrepancy noted is due to the fact that while mixed Hawaiian and Chinese are registered as Chinese by the certification bureau, they appear in the census for what they actually are. Mr. Atkinson does not see how the figures of the 1900 census can have been used as, so far as he is aware, they have not been officially given out.

WILL THERE BE AN ERUPTION?

News of a Possible Outbreak From the Kilau-ea Crater.

The report of an earthquake being felt at Waiholu, Hawaii, on June 8, which appeared in yesterday's Advertiser, coupled with news brought by Captain Simerson of the steamer Mauna Loa, that smoke has been seen issuing from the crater of Kilau-ea, seems to point to another eruption. Captain Simerson says he watched the crater from Honuapo, about thirty-five miles distant from Kilau-ea, and in the three days he remained there the smoke increased in volume. Residents of Honuapo had been watching the scene, and called his attention to it upon his arrival. His last view of the volcano revealed great volumes of smoke pouring out of the crater. The inhabitants expected a flow of lava in a short time. The last eruption occurred about four years ago.

WAS MERELY A FAKE.

Governor Dole Has Not Resigned and Does Not Expect To.

The statement published in yesterday morning's Republican that it was informed "upon the most responsible authority" that Sanford B. Dole had sent his resignation as Governor to Washington, was answered by the Executive in emphatic terms to an Advertiser reporter yesterday afternoon.

"I have not resigned, nor do I intend to," said he. "I am going to Hawaii to be absent a month or two for the benefit of my health, and upon the recovery of my strength, will resume my duties."

In regard to the contention of the Legislature as to Mr. Cooper's right to act as Governor and as to the disability of Governor Dole, the Governor said, "My physician states that I am unable to perform the duties of Governor now, and feel myself that I am not. I cannot attend to official work at present. My health has run down and I am going away to build it up."

Mr. Cooper was also interviewed in regard to the report, which names him as the successor recommended by Governor Dole in his alleged resignation, and he replied:

"There is absolutely no foundation for the statement, and I have not the least idea how the rumor originated."

Governor and Mrs. Dole will leave for Hilo, and from there will go to the Volcano House. They will be the guests of Mr. Eben Low, and will remain at the mountain home of Mr. Low for some weeks. Outdoor exercise and hunting is the program prescribed for the Governor, and he will give himself over entirely to rest and recreation.

The street department began tearing up Fort street, between King and Merchant streets yesterday, preparatory to macadamizing the block. The street will be closed to the completion of the work, as the thoroughfare is too narrow to macadamize one wide at a time, and keep the other open to the traffic. The block between Merchant and Queen streets will next receive attention.

CANNOT GO TO MOLOKAI

Leper's Wife Denied Right of a "Kokua."

(From Thursday's Daily.)

A petition was read at the Board of Health meeting yesterday from a young Hawaiian married woman named Kalanai, who asked for leniency toward her husband, who had just been ordered to the leper settlement, or to allow her to accompany her husband. Her letter was carefully indited, and appealed to the sympathies of the board's members, but their judgments were flinty, and her request met with a denial. The board merely followed its usual procedure in such matters, as by doing so, they avoid establishing a precedent which would result little short of disastrous to the general morale of the Settlement. As the husband of the young wife is not helpless from his infirmity, and not in need of a helper, his wife cannot accompany him. Her petition read as follows:

"The petition of the undersigned, a native Hawaiian woman, now residing in Honolulu humbly represents unto your honorable body, as follows:

"First.—That her husband, Kalanai, is at the receiving station at Kalihi. He was taken there last Monday, June 3, by and under the order of your honorable body, as a suspect.

"Second.—Petitioner, with all due respect to your honorable body, and also to the law of the land which prompted you to do your duty, respectfully prays you that her said husband should be permitted to stay out here, if he is one of those doubtful cases," and in the meantime to be allowed to get his medicine or medical treatment at the government dispensary in this city.

"Your petitioner must state that her husband has been very good to her, and that the tie between her and her said husband, which was made sacred eight years ago at the matrimonial altar cannot be broken, except by death.

"And if your petitioner's prayer cannot be allowed by your honorable body, and that her husband is doomed to be taken to Molokai, then she, your petitioner, would humbly beg your honorable body to grant her permission to go with her said husband to Molokai as his 'kokua.' MEKALA.

Ambrose Hutchinson had his usual weekly "kick" letter on the president's table about taro. He declared that Superintendent Reynolds' dealings with him had ruined him as a taro planter, and the usual rignarole which accompanies Hutchinson's plaints. The letter was handed to Mr. Reynolds, who left for the leper settlement on the Lihue last evening.

Owing to the absence of Mr. Auld, the report of the palat committee was not made. A general discussion on the supply and demand of palat and taro took place, however, in which long and short term contracts were discussed. Mr. Dole was of the opinion that if eight-year contracts were entered into they had better be done with the approval of the Legislature. If the price of taro went down in future years, while the board by its contract would be compelled to pay a higher figure, he felt certain the board would feel quite cheap.

Mr. Dole asked if taro could be obtained from any other islands in the Pacific Ocean. Dr. Pratt said taro was raised elsewhere, but it could not be imported, owing to its decaying and souring. Superintendent Reynolds stated there was sufficient taro growing on Molokai to supply much of the leper settlement's demands for the coming year.

At the figures presented by would-be contractors, who agree to supply 400 palats each week, at about \$1.25 per palat, the Board of Health would be at an expense of about \$500 a week, or \$2500 a year. The matter will be called up again at the next board meeting.

A LONG FELT WANT.

It is Supplied in Honolulu at Last.

It is hard always to be pleasant. Good-natured people are often irritable.

If you knew the reason you would not be surprised.

Ever have itching piles?

Not stick enough to go to bed nor well enough to be content.

Nothing will annoy you so.

The constant itching sensation.

Hard to bear, harder to get relief.

Keeps you awake nights.

Spoils your temper—nearly drives you crazy.

Isn't relief and cure a long-felt want?

It is to be had for everyone in Doan's Ointment.

Doan's Ointment never fails to cure itching piles.

Eccema or any itchiness of the skin.

Here is proof of it in the testimony of

Mr. Frank Leibly of 326 S. Main st., Wilkesbarre, Pa., who says: "It is with much pleasure that I testify to the merits of Doan's Ointment in cases of itching piles. I suffered from that for I tried nearly everything that was recommended to me and what I saw advertised, but I could get no relief. Finally I procured Doan's Ointment. After a few applications I was much relieved, and, continuing the treatment, I was soon completely cured. I have felt no signs of that intolerable itching since, and it is four months ago since I used Doan's Ointment. To say that I was delighted is only half expressing my enthusiasm. I recommend this remedy whenever the opportunity is presented. You may publish my statement at any time and I am always to be found at 326 S. Main street, and will vouch for the same."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers; price 50 cents. Mailed by the Holister Drug Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name, DOAN'S, and take no substitutes.

SAVE YOUR HAIR

With Shampoos of



And light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Condition of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A single box is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Aust. Depot: E. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. Africa Depot: LEONARD LYON, Cape Town. "All about the Hair, Scalp, and Hair," post free. FOTTER COFF., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

OUR \$4.50 SHOES!

With heavy soles are just the right kind for rainy weather wear. You may pick from box calf or Russia calf shoes. These are in blacks and russets. The shape is that full generous winter last which is protective as well as pleasing. We have all sizes and all widths.

MANUFACTURERS SHOE COMPANY

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For San Francisco.		For Japan and China.	
CHINA	JUNE 15	PEKING	JUNE 15
DORIC	JUNE 22	GAELIC	JUNE 21
NIPPON MARU	JULY 2	HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 29
PERU	JULY 9	CHINA	JULY 6
COPTIC	JULY 15	DORIC	JULY 15
AMERICA MARU	JULY 22	NIPPON MARU	JULY 22
PEKING	AUG. 3	PERU	AUG. 1
HONGKONG MARU	AUG. 20	COPTIC	AUG. 17
CHINA	AUG. 27	AMERICA MARU	AUG. 19
DORIC	SEPT. 6	PEKING	AUG. 24
NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 13	GAELIC	SEPT. 6
PERU	SEPT. 21	HONGKONG MARU	SEPT. 11
		CHINA	SEPT. 19

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION, APPLY TO

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd. AGENTS.

PORTO RICANS WASHED.

The Channel Wharf Was a Big Bath House Yesterday.

The Porto Rican immigrants who arrived on the Colon on Tuesday were all treated to a disinfecting bath on the channel wharf yesterday. As there were nearly 300 of them, men, women and children, and all had to be washed and their clothes fumigated, the work occupied the greater part of the day. At 4 o'clock in the morning Jack Lucas and Dr. Charles were on hand and the bathing commenced.

There was a compartment for the women and one for the men; when one was sent into the bathing room his or her clothes were taken, a check being given in return, and the things were fumigated. When the bather came out he was given a kimono to wear until the fumigation of his clothes had been completed.

A number of the laborers were sent to different plantations yesterday afternoon on the Island steamer. The rest will go today. After each one had had a bath and received his fumigated garments he was presented with a tag indicating his destination and was also given an order on the plantation store for \$5 worth of goods.

The Porto Ricans are for the following plantations: Olivalu, Ewa, Kilauea, Peanahu, Hakala, Waiuku, Honouliuli, Pacific Sugar Mill, Honouliuli Sugar Company, Lihue and Kilauea.

The Colon calls this week for Porto Los Angeles to bring back another load of immigrants.

EARTHQUAKE AT KAU.

Incidentally the Sheriff Breaks Into a Poker Game.

WAIHONU, Kau, June 8.—A sharp earthquake occurred at 3.50 p. m., June 8th.

Saturday evening, the 8th instant, a jury of twelve good men and true met to deliberate on the question as to whether draw poker is a game of chance or not, down at Naalehu plantation, when Deputy Sheriff Eaton and an officer appeared. Judge Wai-pulani will hold a levee Monday morning, when each will undergo the usual ceremonial.

Globe Trotters on Peking.

Globe Trotter Turot of the Park Journal is a passenger aboard the City of Peking, which arrived off port this morning from San Francisco. At Vladivostok Turot expects to meet a competitor and a countryman, Stiegler, who is circling the world for the Paris "Matin." Max Schiffer, globe trotter, who is going around the earth on a bicycle, is also on the Peking. Max presented an Advertiser reporter with his card this morning. He started from Germany in 1904. He has to cover the entire distance around the globe using bicycle and steamer only. He has also agreed not to touch money on the trip. He is publishing material concerning the relative hospitality of the different nations for the publication of a book. Max will spend a couple of weeks in Honolulu.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, June 11.
P. M. S. S. Colon, McKinnon, from Port Los Angeles, June 1.
S. S. Carlele City, Patterson, from Yokohama, May 22.
Am. sp. J. C. Potter, Lorentzen, 24 days from Tacoma.
Am. bk. Olympic, Gibbs, 10 days from San Francisco.
Am. bk. Alden Besse, Kleasol, 12 days from San Francisco.
Am. bk. Diamond Head, Peterson, 14 days from San Francisco.
Wednesday, June 12.
W. strmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports.
W. strmr. Lehua, Bennett, for Molokai.
W. strmr. Molokai, Napala, for Maui.
I. L. strmr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kauai.

Sailed from Honolulu.

Tuesday, June 12.
P. M. S. S. City of Peking, Smith, from San Francisco, announced yesterday.
Am. sp. J. B. Thomas, Zube (acting captain), from Port Stephens, Australia, bound for Acapulco with coal; put in here in distress. Captain lost at sea.
I. L. strmr. James Makee, Tulett, from Anahulu.
Wednesday, June 13.
U. S. A. T. Sheridan, Pierce, for Manila, via Guam.
Thursday, June 13.
I. L. strmr. Walaalea, Pitt, from Kauai.
I. L. strmr. Noeau, Wyman, from Kauai.
Thursday, June 13.
P. M. S. S. City of Peking, Smith, from San Francisco, June 6, anchored off the harbor at 1 a. m.
Tuesday, June 12.
P. M. S. S. City of Peking, Smith, for the Orient; late last night.
S. S. Carlele City, Patterson, for San Diego.
W. strmr. Claudine, Parker, for Maui and Hawaii ports.
W. strmr. Helene, Nicholson, for Kukuhaele, Oahu, and Laupahoehoe.
Am. bk. Gerard C. Tobey, Gove, for San Francisco with sugar.
Am. bk. Albert, Griffiths, for San Francisco with sugar.

THE LEGISLATURE.

(Continued from Page 5.)

\$1,500. The salary of the superintendent of the boys' reform school was placed at the same figure.
The salaries of the teachers of the girls' school was placed at \$1,500. For the boys' school, \$2,500. The guards were appropriated \$3,500.
Section of the act providing for appropriations for the succeeding biennial period was then read.

This portion of the act provides for the appropriating of public funds. The legislators wished to prevent the using of public funds by the Territory indiscriminately.

Emmeluth, who had not ripped the Territory up the back for forty-eight hours, criticised the government mildly by saying that no matter what was appropriated, the present regime would run in debt.

Upon a vote, the amendment to make the act read "auditor," instead of "treasurer," was carried.

Emmeluth offered an amendment to the appropriation act, that prevented any person holding more than one office, should draw the salary of but one position.

He had a humorous spell, and moved that the entire bill be passed upon its present, the fifth reading.

Makekau said the measure under discussion would conflict with the Governor's remuneration. He was Governor, and also head of the military, as well. Makekau continued further by saying that it was dangerous to the best interests of the country. Dickey said that many of the small offices in the Territory were in the same condition as Governor Dole. The light-houses all over Hawaii are given to men, many of whom get two salaries. Dickey suggested that it should be only when one of the salaries was over \$1,500, that the occupant of two positions should be prohibited from drawing more than one salary. Emmeluth's amendment was lost, and Makekau was happy.

The Treasury Department came in for consideration next. This was the fifth time that this department was being considered. Makekau moved that with the exception of the salary of the treasurer, which be placed at \$5,000 the figures of Governor Dole be accepted.

Emmeluth moved that the appropriation bill pass third reading. President said he would be in favor of it if the Governor's figures were accepted.

Makekau said that the position of license inspector should be retained. Makekau said he was almost positive that Governor Dole was going to give them another extra session and it would be a good thing then to pass a law making all the stores in the Territory pay license. Dickey said it would be time enough to consider this matter when the next extra session came.

The salary of the stenographer and typewriter to the Treasurer was reduced to \$1,500.

The salary of the assessor of Hawaii was made \$5,000. Mossman made one of his color line effusions. He has changed the last few days from talking about the poor man to the color line. He wanted the salaries of clerk, index, copyist, messenger, reduced.

Emmeluth said that there was complaint that clerks of many of these departments did not draw all that was coming to them in the matter of salaries. He said that the Legislature should see that each and every clerk secured the salary provided for by law.

Mossman said that in one department a copying clerk had been elected, and in order to pay him the salaries of the other clerks had been cut. In order that the salary of the special clerk might be made up to him, Emmeluth then called attention to the fact that the index in the register of public conveyances was drawing two salaries by holding two positions. There was duplicity being practiced, said the noble Independent in conclusion.

Frederick said that Representative Kumalae had had a public clerkship and was being paid \$60 a month and was asked for a raise in salary and it was refused. Kumalae left, and in a few days a baole, who had not been in the country three months, was put in, and paid \$100 for the same work. In addition, the new man's handwriting was so bad that no one could read it. Frederick said that so far as the color of a man's skin was concerned, he had

ROYAL Baking Powder

Makes the bread more healthful.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

nothing to say. We are all Americans, no matters whether the skin be white or red. To show such rank favoritism was, however, an injustice. At the hour of 4 the House adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

CHARLOCK THE MAN

Temporarily Takes Chas. Wilcox's Place.

The Board of Health at its regular weekly meeting held yesterday afternoon, appointed C. Charlock, register of births and marriages, as temporary secretary of the board, to fill the vacancy caused by the discharge of Charles Wilcox. The appointment is made pending the consideration of applications for the position, the board being of the opinion that promotion should be obtained in all cases where it was possible. Mr. Charlock has for many years been an able assistant in the Board of Health office, and in various capacities has given satisfaction as a careful, conscientious and energetic worker.

The question of Wilcox's permanent successor was brought up toward the close of the meeting, and the matter was thoroughly discussed. F. C. Smith suggested the name of Mr. Charlock, as he believed in promotion by civil service rules.

Attorney-General Dole suggested the name of Harry Mossman, a former clerk in his office, and at present clerk to Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth. He stated that the young man had entered his office as a messenger, but he told the high sheriff it was a waste of good timber to keep him in a place where there was little prospect for advancement, and he was accordingly promoted to an important clerkship in the high sheriff's department. Mr. Dole recommended him as a very competent, absolutely honest and industrious man.

Dr. Sloggett proposed the name of Arthur Johnstone, whom he described as a man well known in the community, well acquainted with books, a conscientious worker and a man of science, and these attributes he believed fitted him for the position of secretary. He was a personal friend of his, but that "didn't cut any figure whatever." Dr. Sloggett in advancing the claims of Mr. Johnstone said he did not believe any one could be gotten to fill Mr. Charlock's position if he was promoted. F. C. Smith did not believe in keeping a man at a lower salary all his life, simply because he filled the office so well that it would be difficult to find a successor. If a man was competent he should be given the benefit of the larger salary.

President Cooper read an application which lay on his desk sent in by J. M. Riles, brother-in-law to Judge Humphreys.

The selection of a permanent secretary will be made within the next two or three weeks. In this connection Mr. Mott-Smith announced that he was to leave for the coast, to be gone at least three weeks, and possibly longer, and he asked permission to hand in his resignation to the president of the board to be acted upon in case of any urgent need. Otherwise the resignation will be withheld until his return. The board granted his request.

Sonoma Laid Up

It is reported that the expense of repairing the engines of the Oceanic Company's steamer Sonoma will fall upon the builders in the East, who gave a guarantee which is still in effect. The cost of the repairs will be great, and the steamer will be laid up for several weeks. The same guarantee applies to the other new steamers of the line, the Sierra and Ventura, both of which have required more or less overhauling since coming from Philadelphia. The Ventura will be laid up as soon as possible for an overhauling to the machinery.

HIS LIFE SAVED

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I am sure that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at one time saved my life. I was in such bad shape that I could not get up. I was in bed at the lowest ebb, one of my children was brought in a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and I took it and got up. I soon got up and around. It was nine years ago, and I am still in good health. Since then that medicine has always been in my house and always will be. It is the best remedy for Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd., general agents, Honolulu, H. I.

The schools of this city will observe Raising Day today by an appropriate patriotic celebration.

VOLCANIC UPHEAVALS HERE MAKE CALIFORNIA QUAKE

A belt of the earth lying between the twentieth and fortieth parallels of north latitude and extending completely around the globe has just experienced an extraordinary disturbance which suggests many interesting questions as to the part which earthquakes may play in the ultimate fate of our planet. California, Hawaii, Japan, China and Italy have all been more or less severely shaken, and all nearly at the same time.

Thus it appears that America, the Pacific Ocean, Asia and Europe were last week involved in a chain of earthquakes encircling the globe in the north temperate zone. Since it has been proved by means of seismographic instruments that the shocks of a great earthquake is transmitted directly through the rocky ball of the earth, the suggestion that the recent earthquakes were not isolated phenomena gains in probability.

The idea of a highway of earthquakes—a line of fractures in the crust of the globe, linking the places which have simultaneously suffered, and particularly Hawaii and California—naturally suggests itself. In this respect of the matter our new possessions in the Pacific acquire a fresh and startling interest, for these islands form one of the most powerful volcanic centers on earth. It is known that at some distance off the California coast the ocean bottom is peculiarly liable to upheavals, and it is not impossible that similar conditions prevail all the way out to Hawaii.

It is not necessary, however, to assume that a great shock originating in those islands should be transferred all the way through the bottom of the Pacific to our coasts in order to produce earthquakes in California. If similar conditions prevail in the underlying rocks a single cause affecting the crust of the earth would produce simultaneous shocks in widely separated places linked together by the invisible framework deep beneath. A violent disturbance in Hawaii might be transmitted in this way to California rocks without manifesting itself at intermediate points of the ocean bed, but running through the skeleton of the earth far below the bottom of the ocean.

And even more distant places than California may conceivably be affected by a great shock originating in the center of the Northern Pacific. The earth appears to have upon its surface many critical points—all more or less intimately associated, despite their distance apart—where internal disturbances are most frequently and violently

felt. Several of these points lie within the earthquake belt under discussion. They generally correspond in location with places where the earth's crust is heavily weighted and presumably seriously fractured.

Take, for instance, the five points where the earthquakes were felt last week. Each indicates a spot where a gigantic burden presses upon the rocky shell. The Hawaiian Islands are simply the summits of a group of enormous mountains; California marks the western edge of the broadest and most complicated portion of the Rocky Mountain uplift, the Alps of Europe border the northern side of the Mediterranean region of earthquakes; the far mightier system of the Himalayas and their related mountains, and the volcanic peaks of Japan rising on the verge of a wonderfully steep and profound furrow in the ocean's bottom, show the situation of the great earthquake centers of Asia.

One of the most important questions raised by such phenomena relates to the increase or decrease of volcanic and earthquake forces. Has the globe yet reached a point in its history where geological changes may be expected soon practically to cease, or has it yet many violent upheavals and subsidences in store? Will Hawaii become in the future a greater or a lesser center of disturbance of the earth's crust?

As far as the information it furnishes shows, the moon seems to tell us that the last scene in a planet's history before the destruction of all life on its surface is a scene of extreme and fiery violence. Evidently the close of the moon's career as a planet possessing some resemblance to the earth—if it ever really had such resemblance—was marked by a grand outburst of volcanic energies which rent and shattered it from end to end, and left its surface a petrified chaos. But the telescope shows that on the moon, too, there were regions where no volcanoes sprouted, although there could hardly have been any spot on that devastated little globe where the shock of the final earthquake failed to be disastrous.

All this would appear more startlingly significant for us if the moon did not so widely differ from the earth in its magnitude. On account of the earth's great comparative mass it may never become, as the moon was, the victim of its own explosive violence.

There is one fact connected with the recent earthquakes which ought not to be omitted. They occurred at, or near, a time when the moon was both in the full phase and in perigee, or at its nearest point to the earth.—Garrett P. Serviss

COURT NOTES.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The breach of promise suit of the Japanese woman, Tomy, against Yasumi, occupied all day yesterday in the First Circuit Court before Judge Gear, Paul Neumann representing the plaintiff and Robertson & Wilder the defendant.

According to the story of Tomy, she was married to Yasumi according to the Japanese custom in Japan some time ago, having gone through a celebration that is usually accepted as a wedding ceremony there. Some time after this celebration, Yasumi told Tomy that he had to go away to enter the military school, having reached the age of twenty-one years, the age at which the Japanese law requires the men to enter the military school. Instead, however, of entering the school, Yasumi, Tomy says, skipped out for Hawaii, and when she followed him, she found him at work on the Makaweli plantation. There was a reconciliation, and the two lived on the plantation together. Yasumi acting as interpreter and Tomy taking charge of a plantation store also doing sewing and other work. She earned about \$3,000, all of which she turned over to Yasumi, and all went well until one day she was sent word by her husband that she must leave and that as she was not his wife legally according to American laws she must not come back to bother him or he would have the police after her. She says that she had often asked him to marry her according to the American ceremony and he promised to do so "mahope." When she was threatened with arrest, she became frightened and ran away to Honolulu, where some friends advised her to get an attorney and sue Yasumi—hence the breach of promise action.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the case was continued until this morning. The evidence is not yet all taken.

Judge Humphreys departs for the mainland on Friday, via the China, on six days' leave of absence. He intends, however, remaining until perhaps the middle of September on an extension of time.

COURT NOTES

In the case of I. R. Burns vs. Mutual Telephone Company, which was dismissed from Judge Edin's court on motion of defendant upon the ground that said court had no jurisdiction, the plaintiff has filed his bond on appeal to the Supreme Court in the sum of \$100, with J. Alfred Magnus as surety, together with his bill of exceptions.

Deed of adoption was yesterday filed by Mrs. Haaloa Makila and John Makila, her husband, adopting Kula, a female infant, daughter of Maria Makanan, who gives her consent.

R. Isaacs & Brothers of San Francisco have brought suit in the First Circuit Court against the Pacific Import Company for \$22,744 as a balance on merchandise account. J. M. Davidson for plaintiff.

Andrew, Peters & Andrade, attorneys for the plaintiff in the case of Edward Hoffschlager & Co. vs. G. C. Akina et al., have filed a motion for the continuance of the matter for the term, basing the same upon the pleadings, proceedings had and affidavits filed. The motion was presented yesterday morning before the First Judge, Robertson & Wilder appearing for the defendant.

The First Judge yesterday filed formal judgment in the case of W. S. Noblitt vs. the Board of Health, which was a proceeding against the Board of Health for revoking a physician's and surgeon's license ruling that the pro-

ceedings of the defendant in "causing the revocation of the license of the said W. S. Noblitt to practice medicine and surgery as a profession in the Territory of Hawaii, were and are absolutely null and void, and unsupported by any competent, legal evidence taken in said proceedings, and that said proceedings have not been sanctioned by the party complaining of them, to wit, the party plaintiff, and that the said proceedings were without warrant or authority of law; it is thereupon considered, ordered and adjudged that the said proceedings be and they are hereby declared and adjudged to be null and void and of no effect, force or virtue, and said proceedings and all action thereunder are hereby set aside, annulled, quashed and held for naught."

C. C. Bittling was attorney for the plaintiff and Paul Neumann for the defendant.

RECEIVER APPOINTED.

The First Judge yesterday issued an order appointing Henry Davis receiver to receive and take account of all the property belonging to the partnership of Silva & Vivas, the respective counsel in the case of John M. Vivas vs. M. Guesno Silva having requested that a receiver be appointed. By the order both parties to the case are enjoined and restrained from collecting any debts or in any way interfering with the duties of the receiver. The amount of the receiver's bond was fixed by the Court at \$1,000. A. J. Correa represents the defendant.

FEDERAL COURT NO JURISDICTION. Argument was had on the habeas corpus matter of Greaterex, Lee and Young, the English employees of T. Clive Davies, who were refused a landing by Collector of the Port Stackable, before Judge Estee yesterday morning. T. McCanta Stewart appearing for Mr. Stackable and Hatch & Stillman for the defendants. Judge Estee ruled that he had no jurisdiction in the matter and that the only appeal from the judgment of the Collector of the Port in such cases is to the Secretary of the Treasury. Hatch & Stillman have declared their intention of immediately taking this appeal.

W. D. Schmidt, a native of Germany, was yesterday, by process of the United States District Court, made a citizen of the United States.

In the matter of the salvage suit of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company vs. schooner Dona Blunt, Commissioner Robinson has been by Judge Estee ordered to take testimony.

The matter of Hatfield and Johnson, mates of the Baladutha, held on charge of assault and battery, Commissioner Robinson has continued the proceedings until Monday at 2 p. m.

Kinau for Hilo

The following passengers sailed on the Kinau yesterday for Hilo and way ports: W. Cooper, D. E. Cruzan, Miss E. C. Griffin, H. C. Austin, Bishop Willis, Charles Mehan, Conrad Davis, Theodore Wolff, P. P. Woods, F. Chin Dock, L. K. Akana, T. Ah Fook, Mrs. A. F. Almond, Mrs. M. C. Walker, M. Polcher, R. L. Scott, Robert Hind, G. Nohia, Paxton Wright and wife, H. T. Haveland, Charles Landholm, C. Kaiser, F. Francis, Von Waldhausen, A. C. Geir, H. H. Geir, Mrs. J. H. McKim, D. Kahnuello, G. C. Akina, W. Cronk, R. McKinnon, G. Connor, F. C. Bourman, H. C. Brown, F. J. Douse, wife and child, C. B. Wells, D. Watt, C. McElmerton, Aki, Asae, M. Panosett, W. L. Emery, Miss A. C. Garmon, Miss Mary Shipman, H. Wooten, John Sargent, T. S. Kay, B. W. Spencer, Mrs. J. J. Church, Oliver Shipman, Wendel Kahill, Mrs. Marling, Miss Wetmore, Governor S. B. Dole and wife, Miss Hester, Kama and children, E. Williams, W. Chavanna, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Brown and maid, Miss Lucy Poole, W. G. Irwin, T. P. Dubois, P. R. Ryan.

Clearing the Odds and Ends

When after a month's big business a good-sized crop of Odds and Ends, it sometimes requires heroic measures to clear them all away. Heroic measures have been reported to here this week to clear away the odds and ends of the largest month's business we ever did. We have taken the price-knife and slashed the prices down to the amazing values which you see below. What is more, although the goods are odds and ends we guarantee the values and will send your money back if you are not satisfied.

LADIES' SHIRTWAISTS—50c.

Both white and colored; all of them have been a dollar or more; many as high as \$2.00. We will send one of them postpaid to any address on receipt of price50c

LADIES' LEATHER BELTS—10c.

White Kids, Blacks and Tans; Silver trimmings in scrolls and nailheads; a rare chance to get a bargain in a stylish, serviceable belt10c By mail add 5c extra for postage.

FANCY COLORED PETTICOATS—50c.

Handsome stripes and shades of rustling Italian Cloth. Wears better than silk. Cut liberally with pretty pleats and ruffles. Extraordinary50c Postage prepaid.

MEN'S GOLF SHIRTS—40c.

Stylish, summer shirts in the newest styles; never have been sold for less than a dollar. To be worn with wide collar. With one pair of knickerbockers, cuffs40c Two by mail to any address, 75c.

MEN'S BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS AND

DDRAWERS—\$3.00. Made to retail to the summer trade at 75c a garment. Could not be had in New York at this money. Three pieces sent, postage paid, for \$3

MEN'S NECKWEAR—25c.

The latest caprices in Ties, Bowties, Imperials, Derbies, Four in Hands, etc.25c Postage paid.

WHITNEY & MARSH, LTD.

HONOLULU, H. I.

MEETING NOTICE.

AT THE POSTPONED ANNUAL meeting of the Kohala Klondyke Mining Co., Ltd., held at Kohala, June 5, 1901, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

John Hind, President.
H. L. Holstein, Vice President.
W. F. McDougall, Sec'y and Treas.
P. F. Woods, Auditor.

Directors: G. P. Talloch, E. E. Olding, J. F. Woods, R. Laing, W. Rodenhurst, F. C. Paetow.
(Signed) W. F. McDOUGALL, Secretary.

2289—June 11, 14, 15, 24

NOTICE

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY warned from trespassing on the lands of the undersigned, situate in North Kona, Island of Hawaii, and more particularly the lands known as Kaunamululu, Houlualoa and Kaupulehu. J. A. MAGUIRE, Huehue, North Kona, Hawaii, June 1, 1901. 2288

Coal for the Naval Station.

Honolulu is one of the most important of Uncle Sam's Naval stations. There is already more coal stored here for the Navy than at any other station and there is a large quantity yet to come. Two British vessels are to bring loads of Cardiff coal to Honolulu from England and two American vessels are coming with big cargoes.

The Kinross and the Euphrates, with 1,953 and 2,400 tons of coal respectively, are on their way here from England, and the Benjamin F. Packard and the Susquehanna, with 3,100 and about 1,000 tons of coal, from the east coast and Cavite, respectively, will come here before long.

WHERE THE BLAME LIES.

Island Misgovernment the Fault of Congress.

The editor of the Maui News, after a recent visit to Honolulu, wrote as follows: "An hour spent in the Senate chamber gives one who is familiar with such matters a very clear conception of the real trouble which the present Legislature has had to encounter, and it is a solemn truth that there is more need for pity than blame. The Home Rulers are trying to do their duty, and their earnest but fruitless efforts are pathetic almost to tears. The truth is that they do not know either what or how to do, and it is unfortunate for them and for the people of the islands they were elected."

The blame is with Congress, who blindly gave the undeveloped and childish masses of the Hawaiians unqualified suffrage. Instead of the limited suffrage, which was all that had been previously permitted them. The natives are to be pitied, still more this unfortunate Territory which has fallen into the hands of such incompetents. The former Kings never permitted the childish masses any considerable voice in the Government. The chief voice was reserved for the Nobles, appointed by the Sovereign. The revolution of 1887 changed the Nobles to a Senate, elected by voters of the moderate income of \$500. Congress blindly threw overboard this necessary and wholesome limitation. Hence the present gabbling and fumbling.—The Friend.

NEW YORK, June 5.—A cable to the Sun from Vienna says: "A journal here declares that the United States contemplates accrediting a representative to the Holy See in consequence of the large increase in Roman Catholic American citizens resulting from the annexation of Cuba and the Philippines. There is often delay, the paper says, under existing circumstances in diplomatic intercourse between Washington and the Vatican. It is said that the Pope is personally desirous of a resident American envoy, and that he will facilitate the latter's task."

LONDON, June 2.—A military riot occurred last night at Shorncliffe. A detachment of the Dublin Fusiliers, actuated by some imaginary grievance, wrecked their barrack rooms. The guard was called out to arrest the ringleaders and shots were fired by the Fusiliers, who met the re-enforcement guard with a volley of ball cartridges and with bayonets. Two men of the guard were seriously injured by bayonet thrusts. The riot lasted for two hours.

MANY A MOTHER'S WISH.

Many a mother of a peevish, restless, sickly child has wished that a little one was as strong and rugged as an Indian baby. Such mothers can make their children strong and well, if they rid the child's system of worms, which cause nine-tenths of children's troubles. Kickapoo Indian Worm Killer will do it. For centuries the Indians used it to make their babies strong and healthy. Where it is used for the child of the civilized, it will do for the child of the civilized. That is what it has been doing for years. You can get it of your druggist for 25 cents. Be sure to get the genuine. The child's life is too precious to trifles with worthless substitutes. Hobron Drug Company, agents for Kickapoo Indian Remedies.

BY AUTHORITY.

NOTICE.

Territory of Hawaii, Treasurer's Office, Honolulu, Oahu, June 10th, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that I have this day, with the approval of the Acting Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, commissioned JAMES W. FRATT, Esq., Assessor for the First Taxation Division, Territory of Hawaii, vice JONATHAN SHAW, Esq., resigned, to take effect July 1st, 1901.

WM. H. WRIGHT, 2288 Treasurer, Territory of Hawaii.

MORTGAGES NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE, AND OF TIME AND PLACE OF SALE.

In accordance with the provisions of a mortgage made and delivered by Miriam Peleuli Amalu and Sam Amalu, her husband, of Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, to William C. Achi, of the same place, bearing date March 3, 1900, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances for said Territory of Hawaii on the 15th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock p. m., in Liber 204, on pages 222-224.

Notice is hereby given that the said mortgage, William C. Achi, intends to foreclose said mortgage for a condition broken therein, to wit, the non-payment of interest when due; and further notice is given that on the 5th day of June, 1901, the mortgagee exercising the option contained in said mortgage declared the whole sum secured by said mortgage, both principal and interest, to be due and demanded payment thereof, which demand said mortgagors were unable to comply with; and further notice is hereby given that because of said breach of condition of said mortgage said William C. Achi, the mortgagee named in said mortgage, will, after the expiration of three weeks from this date, advertise the property described in said mortgage and also hereinafter described in this notice, for sale, and will cause the same to be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, Queen street, Honolulu, by said James F. Morgan, on Saturday, the 13th day of July, A. D. 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day (except the eighth piece thereof), to the highest bidder for cash, deeds to be at the expense of the purchaser.

The property described in said mortgage and that will be advertised for sale and sold as aforesaid, is described as follows:

All of the undivided one-sixth interest of said mortgagor, Miriam Peleuli Amalu, in the following premises:
(1) Land at Kakaohoku, Nuuanu, described in R. P. 314, L. C. Award 1476, to Iwila, containing an area of one acre and ninety-nine fathoms;
(2) Land situated at Printers' Lane, described in R. P. 5698, L. C. Award 2035, to Iwila, containing an area of 636 fathoms and 2 square feet;
(3) Land situated at Printers' Lane, described in R. P. 668, L. C. Award 2293, to Kaleiheana, containing an area of 1 1/2-100 acres;
(4) Land situated at Kamoku, Wai-kiki, described in R. P. 6333, L. C. Award 1424, to Kaniuli, containing an area of 19-100 acres;
(5) Land situated at Kapaekapa, Wai-kiki, described in R. P. 6332, L. C. Award 1219, to Iwila, containing an area of 24-100 acres;
(6) Land situated at Kamaohihi, Wai-kiki, aforesaid, described in R. P. 4634, L. C. Award 1275, to Mookini, containing an area of 24-100 acres;
(7) Land situated at Kapaekapa, aforesaid, described in R. P. 5329, L. C. Award 2619, to T. Pahau, containing an area of 5 1/2 acres;
(8) Parcel 8, described in mortgage, when made, aforesaid;
(9) All of the right, title and interest of said mortgagors in the real and personal property of Auhia, deceased, the grandmother of said mortgagor, Miriam Peleuli Amalu.

WILLIAM C. ACHI, Mortgagee.

HATCH & SILLIMAN, Attorneys for Mortgagee.

Honolulu, June 7, 1901.
2287—June 7, 14, 15, 21, 25, 28.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE BY ASSIGNEE OF MORTGAGE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Thomas Gandall, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, to William C. Achi, of said Honolulu, dated December 29, 1898, bearing Liber 127, page 161, and assigned to W. R. Castle, trustee, dated February 3, 1899, recorded in book 137, page 161, notice is hereby given that the assignee of mortgage intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit, nonpayment of both interest and principal when due.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Monday, the 18th day of June, 1901, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of P. L. Weaver, attorney for mortgagee. Dated Honolulu, May 31, 1901.

W. R. CASTLE, Trustee, Assignee of Mortgagee.